Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 153 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1919. — TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
2nd August ..	Kaiser-i-hind	11,430	
6th " ..	Chindwara*	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
6th " ..	Sardinia	6,580	Extra
7th " ..	Manora*	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
9th " ..	Kashgar*	8,340	Extra
10th " ..	Devanha	8,092	

*Not calling at Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA." Single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	SECOND SALOON. "B"	"C"	SERVANTS DECK. "A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single ..	816	756	698	576	516
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th August ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
31st July	Lightning ..	Karachi & P Gulf
2nd Aug. ..	Linga ..	Karachi Direct 11-30 a.m
14th " ..	Karapara ..	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Departure
Shinyru Maru	S. Mori	8176	30th July	9th Aug
Tenkai Maru	...	3116	5th Aug.	10th Aug.
Yukai Maru No. 3	...	2765	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
Hosei Maru..	...	2658	18th Aug.	29th Aug

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	16th July	2nd Aug	Japan
Hitachi Maru	S. Iwazawa	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Suwa Maru	K. Tsuji	23th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	...	10th August	21st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	...	20th August	31st "	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The National Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital £2,850,000
With Power to increase to ... £4,000,000
Capital and Reserve £3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—
Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—
10, Wall Street.

OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Branches:—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,00,225/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,51,09,515/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Proctor, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below, Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, TANNERIES, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the offices of the Deputy Controller (Hides), Dharavi, Bombay, (5 minutes walk from Mahim Railway Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway), at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) on SUNDAY, 3rd August, 1919, by order of Capt. W. D. M. Clarke, Deputy Controller (Hides), a large amount of most excellent office furniture, Tannery fittings comprising setting tables, knives, pumps, scales, bells, etc. Also some Chemicals, hoop iron, mats, sweet oil, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent shall be required at the time of sale.

Property on view from 1st August.

Catalogues from the office and the Auctioneers from 27th instant

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st July, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 36, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1282.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of jawari, bags of tilly, bags of coorid, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of wheat, bags of hirda, bags of bajri, bags of rice, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden cask, cases of luggage, cases of tea, bundles of Hussein cloth, tins of cocoa oil, bdles of jagree, bags of sugar, bdles of beddings, one loose chair, cases of cinhamon, bags of sweeping grain, bdles of cotton, bdles of writing papers, bundles of twine, cases of catechu, trunk of clothing, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES MULLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling [illegible] opposite the gate of [illegible] Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Purshottam Makanji and Co., and on account and at the risk, of the defaulting purchaser and the party defaulting to act under provision of the Resolution of 7th July, 1919, of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White Piecegoods Association, Seth Sarupchand Lallubhoy (partner of mill agent's shop of Messrs. Manibhoy Gokulbhoy and Co.), and Seth Panachand Indarji (general broker of Shroff's Piece-goods, Fort, and Japanese Piecegoods) and Seth Liladhar Shavji trading in the name of Seth Hiralal Ambalal at Lakhmidas Khimji Market.

3 packages mulls No. YYY or other.
2 packages mulls No. YYYY or other.
3 packages mulls No. 389 or other

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTERS.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st August at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathurdas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come. 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES DHOTEES (CHOWLAS).

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—

4 packages each 200 Chowlas (Dhotees), No. and 16 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 4th August at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the [illegible] of the Dharamraigully, at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Chunilal Jamnadas & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Sponderdas Premjee of Bazar Gate Street.

2 bales each 200 pairs Grey Dhotees marked B. G. 954, 50 inches 8/9 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills. No. 6115 5¼lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills. No. 6117, 5¼lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5¼lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931, 5¼lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105, 5¼lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107, 5¼lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DIRRACQ MOTOR CAR.

On FRIDAY, the 8th August at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.

1 Motor car Dirracq make, 4 seater 4 cylindered, Tarpedo body, newly painted, Bosch magneto with its accessories in good working order.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 31st July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES OF WHITE DHOTTIS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st of July 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Dossa Mussa, Vithalwadi, by order of Sheth Hirji Bhagwan and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Shah Mohanlal Swarupchand Dharamraj Galiwala:—

2 bales of white Dhottis No. 2026 quality, yards 8/9, pieces 200.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st July, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 8.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INK TABLETS.
EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross. Green Rs. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.
BENGAL INK FACTORY,
24, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Purushram Shridhan Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudddin Gulam Hoossin.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thackersingh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warmse & Mandall.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MANMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEWSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NARELA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be said for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an experienced MATRIC. also a DRAWING TEACHER with teacher's certificate (Pay Rs. 35.) Apply stating terms to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 3510

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER for the Gujarati Primary School Department of a local Boys' High School. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 881, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3518

WANTED.—One TURNER and one FITTER, Fitter must know the line level work of the Carding Department of a Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonial to the MANAGER, Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla, Bombay. 3448

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—IMMEDIATELY WANTED.—LIVE WIRE-MEN, paid while learning Cinema Photography and Assistant's work in different departments. Best prospects. Write with full particulars. The ORIENTAL FILM MFG. CO., 77, Chowpaty Road, Bombay. 3585

WANTED—Young men (18 to 23 years) for training as Supervisors in Workshops. Likelihood of graded service being started in the near future which will give good men prospects of rising. Apply with references giving previous experience, and certificates of character to The SUPERINTENDENT, Ammunition Factory, KIRKEE. 3553

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Four MEDICAL OFFICERS for Pilgrim steamers. Salary Rs. 500 per month and found for men holding L.C.P.S. and Rs. 450 and found to those of higher qualifications Apply personally to THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 3593

WANTED.—Influential experienced SALESMEN, for Indent Business by a well established Import firm, one for Medicines, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Provisions, etc., and one having through knowledge of Jatha (Bunder) for all sorts of metals, including Iron. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3586

WANTED—An experienced man for exports of seeds, grains, oils cakes, and groceries, only men who have experience of this work need apply. Handsome salary to competent man. Also a Junior CLERK-TYPIST wanted. Apply sharp Box No. 842, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3355

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—Temporary SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for anti-malarial duty in the Presidency including Sind on a consolidated salary of Rs. 77-8-0, which includes war allowance, and a special allowance of Rs. 25 in addition to travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. Only those who have registered themselves under the Bombay Medical Act, VI of 1912, should apply, stating their previous service, age and the languages they know, to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3526

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, previous experience necessary. For terms apply to Sheth RADHAKISHAN JAIKISON, Khandwa, C. P. 3482

WANTED.—A MATRIC or a SCHOOL FINAL as a TEACHER. See personally the MANAGER, THE PAREL ROAD A. V. SCHOOL, Bhindi Bazar, China Building, within School hours. 3587

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF OFFICERS, preferably with master's certificates. Apply to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort. 3595

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER, strong in Mathematics, second-language French, between 2 and 5 p.m. for two hours daily Apply personally at 24, Tyab Manzil, Byculla Club Back Road, between 2 to 5 p.m. 3588

WANTED—A Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER and ELECTRICIAN, with practical experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol State, Kathiawar. 3581

WANTED.—SALESMAN for a shop of Tailoring and Hosiery, etc., Salary according to qualification, must know English and Gujrathi. None but experts should apply to the ORIGINAL TAILORING MART, Shop No. 5, Crawford Market. 3584

WANTED—An efficient energetic Hindu SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of independent correspondence, and a competent MANAGER with knowledge of Life Insurance business. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3555

WANTED

WANTED—LOAN Rs. 1,000 with 10 per cent. interest per annum to enlargen business, or come in partnership, particulars. Apply Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3578

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST to advance Joint Stock Coy. about Rs. 75,000 in busy cotton season. Apply V. J. VARDE Lamington Road, Opposite Old Small Causes Court, Grant Road 3530

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance consignments of grocery (Karyana) between rupees ten to twenty-five thousand. Safe return guaranteed with profit and interest For terms and particulars address to Box No. 147, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3063

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1500 to 2500 square yards, Apply Captain & Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3544

FOR SALE—English Velor Kop HORSE, used in harness, free of bad marks. Apply Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3582

WILL YOU KINDLY bear this in mind whenever you may require Stationery for private or office use, that we stock goods of the best quality and always combine economy with quality. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

FAMOUS Architects and Draftsmen use the well-known SAGAR'S AND DAWSE'S tracing cloths. The name makes an impression the goods sustain it. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal, various sizes and mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3571

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 3

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for a large building prominently situated for business and residence in Poona, fully tenanted, bringing in an annual income of Rs. 6,600 with prospects of an increase later.

Apply with offers to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3558

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

S. S. "KASADO MARU."

THE second class accommodation on this steamer has been abolished and remodelled to first class, but there is no change in the fares of the old second class.

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bombay, 29th July, 1919. 3569

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

LOST OR STOLEN.

THREE CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each, bearing the following numbers and Seven Notes of Rs. 10 each, numbers unknown, belonging to me. The Public are hereby warned against dealing with them:—

No. ZB/94 84286.
No. ZB/94 56785.
No. ZB/94 32580.

MANEKJI DHUNJIBHOY BATLIWALA.

92, Khetwadi Back Road.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN UNITED ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in S. S.).

WE are authorized and we are prepared to accept the Marine Insurance risks at Tariff Rates from the 15th of August, 1919.

M. KANJI & Co.,
Agents, the Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3567

WANTED.

THE following appointments under the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee are to be filled up (on probation for a year):—

(a) LADY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Marathi Girls' Schools.
(b) LADY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Guierathi Girls' Schools.
(c) DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT (male for Urdu Schools.

The salary of the first two appointments is Rs. 150-10-200 *per mensem* and of the third Rs. 100-5-125 per mensem., *plus* Rs. 30 per month carriage allowance, besides temporarily Rs. 20 war allowance for each.

Applications are invited upto 10th August, 1919, from persons of special qualifications and experience, stating, age, degrees and other literary qualifications, race and religion, mother-tongue, present occupation and emoluments, with copies of testimonials, if any.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3505

GONDOL RAILWAY,

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable Stores from 1st October, 1919, to 30th September, 1920, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal, upto 3 p.m., on 27th August Wednesday.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the UNDERSIGNED on payment of Rupees two per copy.
3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."
4. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P SAMPAT,
Store Keeper.
Jetalsar Junction
Dated 21st July, 1919. 3456

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 140,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1919, and holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1919. 3123

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

Worli-Extension Street Scheme.
Scheme No. 58.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a street scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward G. of the City of Bombay for forming or altering streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the areas comprised in the said schemo which are bounded as follows:—

On the North and North East:—
By the South—West boundary of the City Improvement Trust Scheme No. 52 defined as follows:—
By Worli Road, a passage beyond which are properties bearing new Survey Nos. 3300, 3304, 3305 and 3318 and by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3316 and 3359 (part of),
On the East—By Worli Road,
On the South East—By Love Grove Road,
On the South—By property bearing new Survey Nos. 3342, 3343 and 3344 (parts of) beyond which are the Love Grove Outfall works of the Municipality of Bombay, and
On the West and South-West—Partly by the property of the Municipality of Bombay bearing new Survey Nos. 3342 and 3344 (parts of) and partly by the sea.

2. The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme, a map (Plan No. 306 dated the 14th July, 1919,) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this eighteenth day of July, 1919. 3495

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.

UNDER the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, THE ALL-INDIA and the INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUES and the NATIONAL UNION, a public meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1919, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the MORARJI GOCULDAS HALL, Cavel to give a send-off to Messrs. Syed Hassan Imam, Bepin Chandra Pal, K. Rangaswami Iyer and other public men who are proceeding to England on 2nd August.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, will preside.

All are cordially invited to attend. 3594

SHORTHAND AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

SPECIAL CLASSES will be started early in August, if a sufficient number of applications is received. Time: daily 5-45 to 6-15. Fee: Rs. 4 p.m.

Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3589

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

Sewri-Wadala Street Scheme.

(Scheme No. 57.)

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the Above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward F. of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

On the North-East and East—The Harbour Branch Railway,
On the South—Proceeding form East to West—Sewri Road, Sewri Cemetery, Properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2264 (part), 2262 (part), 2261, (part), 2449 (part), 2479 2467 (part), 2468, 2466 (part) and 2125 part.
On the West—Bhoiwada Road, the Spring Mill Chawls, Naigam Road, Wadala Road and Matunga Road.
On the North-West—The Tansa Main, but excluding from such area the Acworth Leper Asylum, the major portion of the Spring Mills, the Anti-tuberculosis Sanitorium and two mosques bearing F Ward Numbers 2258 (5) and 3322 (2).

2. The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, maps (Plans Nos. 250, 251 and 252 dated 30th May 1919) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919. 3549

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions received from Messrs. ABDUL WAHAB MOHD ISMAIL, owners of late Krishna Mills, Ld., Delhi, I beg to inform to all the Mill owners and Machinery Merchants that all the remaining Machineries and Stores, as well as the spare parts, Iron Pillars and Girders, etc., will be auctioned on the 3rd August, 1919, and on the subsequent days in the premises of the Mill, situated at "Mithai ka pul" Delhi.

For the convenience of the purchasers the stock will be auctioned in lots of every machine seperately.

All the stock can be inspected before date and can be arranged to have been disposed of by making offer for any article required up to 1st August, 1919, if desired by any purchaser.

S. ZAMIR-UL-HAP.
Selling Agent,
Fatehpuri, Delhi.
Telegraphic Address "Zamir." 3579

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on SUNDAY, the 27th day of July, 1919, under instructions from Hiralal Ranchhoddas Munim, Nagindas Manecklal, Tulsidas Kilabhai Thanawala, Hiralal Manecklal Gandhi and Gangadas Nagindas Trustees appointed under a scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by its Decree, dated 14th June 1912, in Suit No. 83 of 1909 for the management of the Charitable Trust created by the last Will and Testament, dated 22nd December, 1884, and a Codicil thereto dated 7th December, 1888, of Bai Acharat widow of Pranjivandas Ranchhoddas pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's Order made on the 14th June, 1919, in Suit No. 941 of 1919 (O. S.) filed by the said Trustees against the Advocate-General of Bombay, our client was declared the highest bidder for and the purchaser of the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interest and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, fronting the Public Road, leading to the Banganga Bank in the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3067 and Street No. 81, New Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property of Rangharji Bowa and partly by the property of Ookerda Doongersey and partly by another portion of public road aforesaid on the East partly by the property of Mahadeo Reghunath Mistry partly by the property of Damodar Lakhmidas and on West by the Public Road aforesaid.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FREDOON BEHRAM MURZABAN and MERWAN MUNDEGAR, both of Bombay, Irani Inhabitants, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, (in the Mercantile Bank Building) within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Apollo Reclamation estate within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 465 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560 and boundad as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by property now in the occupation of Sorabji Bode, on or towards the West by the said Colaba Causeway, on or towards the North by the property now in the occupation of Ardeshir Hormusji Gazdar and on or towards the South by Ormistan Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 558 and Street No. 1.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
3590 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai RAMABAI, widow of Monji Gangji, late of Cutch, Mothara, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Velji Purshotam, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
The 24th day of July, 1919.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3592

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
OPENING EPISODES OF THE SUPER SERIAL
Mystery of the Double Cross
Featuring MOLLY KING.
Episodes 1 to 3.
A Fascinating Serial of Mystery and Love
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
THE TRINTY OF DRAMATIC FORCE.
HALL CAINE ..... The Author.
DERWENT HALL CAINE ..... The Actor.
And The Book
The most famous of all the DRAMAS OF GREAT WRITERS.
"THE DEEMSTER"
"THE DEEMSTER"
"THE DEEMSTER"
Its appeal in picture form is tremendous.
No character can win your sympathy as does Dan Mylrea prodigal son, black sheep and outcast, as portrayed by Derwent Hall Caine in
"THE DEEMSTER"
BY
HALL CAINE.
Next Saturday, 2nd August.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
A Regular Biff! Bam! Slam!
Riot of Fun from go to gone
Also
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
Dainty Damsel of Girlish Graces.....Blue eyed Fairy of the Screen.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing Wed. 6th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
Wed. Thurs. & Fri., 6th 7th: & 8th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.
The Great American Musical Success
"CANARY COTTAGE"
For the first time in India.
Saturday and Sunday 9th and 10th August
"VAUDEVILLE"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Sunday 10th At 5-30 p.m.
Plans at ROSE & Co.

PLEASE NOTE.
TELEPHONE No. 4458.
Telegram :—"Royalmotor."
When you require Michelin, Dunlop, First tone, or other well-known motor tyres and accessories,
ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,
Opp. Imperial Cinema,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING
Featuring
PEARL WHITE,
PEERLESS FEARLESS QUEEN OF THE SERIAL KINGDOM, AS THE
"LIGHTNING RAIDER."
A Philanthropic Thief who steals for fun and excitement, but becomes the Ally of Tom Norton in his desperate fight with "Wu Fang," the arch-Criminal.
YOU MUST SEE IT TO-DAY.
PATHE GAZETTE
containing complete Scenes of
DERBY
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m. daily.
PRICES FROM RS. 10 TO AS. 3.
Third Instalment—Episodes 7, 8, 9 of the Universal Serial Extraordinary
"THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS"
Featuring
THE DARING, DASHING, RECKLESS
EDDIE POLO
also The Universal Screen Magazine and a Splended Comic at your own favourite Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
Four Shows everyday at 5-15: 7; 8-45; and 10-30.
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

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THURBER and THURBER

That Eccentric Fellow and the Vagabond will to-day give a new change of turn

Eccentric Dancing—Comedy—Magic—Illusions—Surprising Acrobatic Feats.

Their Feats are nothing short of Amazing.

You Can't Afford To Miss Them.

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Zaib-ul-Dance

with lighted taper

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Songs



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3 SHOWS

AT

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TRIPLE AMUSEMENTS

COMIC PERFORMANCES, SPLENDID FILMS

SONGS and DANCES

POSITIVELY LAST CHANCE OF SEEING

THESE COMEDIANS IN BOMBAY.

Box Rs. 8, Oschestra (first 5 rows) Rs. 3, First class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re, 1, Second class As. 8, Third class As. 4.

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To get each and every article of your requirements of best makes, at one place and at the lowest fixed Prices.

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Bombay Branches:—Princess Street, Madhavbag and Girgaum.

Moffusil Branches:—Poona City, Poona Camp and Cochin.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 30.

There has been widespread rainfall in North-West India and the monsoon has been moderately active in the peninsula and Burma. The depression at the head of the bay continues to develop. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, west coast of the peninsula, Hyderabad, North Madras coast and local in Assam, Bengal, Punjab, Kashmir, Sind, Guzerat and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Rangoon three inches; Tavoy and Moulmein seven; Akyab one and a half; Yemethin, Minbu, Mandalay and Lashio a half; Burdwan and Mussoorie one; Hissar a quarter; Jabalpur one-seventh; Montgomery two; Multan one and a half; Gulmarg a half; Gherat one and a half; Harnai three; Sinjawi three-quarters; Hyderabad Sind four; Mount Abu and Deesa three; Ahmedabad a half; Jagdalpur and Karwar one; Ratnagiri one and a half; Ahmednagar three-quarters; Belgaum one; Nizamabad a quarter; Gulbarga a half; Honamkonda three-quarters and Vizagapatam.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-East India.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Karagora, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, arrived here from Australia, weather experienced during the voyage, rough weather and high sea.

S. S. Purnea, Captain C. G. Cocklin, arrived here from Busreh, etc., weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon.

S. S. Kumeric, arrived here from New York, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 30th July 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 30th July. 1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 11	47 55	27 94	15 5
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 9	51 72	29 71	14 68
Esplnade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 7	49 60	29 10	15 64
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 0	54 49	29 20	17 55

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 29th July 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.564 Inch
Temperatue of Air	81.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 ,,
Dew Point	77.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.881 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 ,,
Minimum do.	77.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind	334 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.09 Inchs
Total fall during month	24.11 ,,
Do. do. year	47.57 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th.	0.11 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	30	m	1	27	6	30	m	6	16	4
		1	29a	28	9		7	42a	16	9
Thur.	31	m	1	27	1	31	m	7	17	2
	Aug.	2	1a	28	0	Aug.	8	17a	17	0
Fri.	1	m	2	26	6	1	m	8	18	2
		2	31a	27	2		8	51a	17	5
Sat.	2	m	3	25	9	2	m	8	19	2
		3	0a	26	4		9	24a	17	10
Sun.	3	m	3	25	0	3	m	9	20	1
		3	31a	25	6		10	2a	18	4
Mon.	4	m	4	24	5	4	m	10	21	0
		4	10a	24	9		10	52a	18	8
Tues.	5	m	5	24	1	5	m	11	21	9
		5	48	24	2		11	57a	18	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	30 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 14m.	Sunset	7h. 16m.
,,	31 (Thursday	,,	6h. 15m.	,,	7h. 15m.
Aug	1 (Friday)	,,	6h. 15m.	,,	7h. 15m.
,,	2 (Saturday	,,	6h. 15m.	,,	7h. 14m.
,,	3 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	7h. 14m.
,,	4 (Monday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	7h. 13m.
,,	5 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	7h. 13m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter ..	5d.	8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon ..	13d.	11h.	39-2m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..	20d.	4h.	35-0m. p.m.
New Moon ..	27d.	10h.	51-4m. pm.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"ANNEXING BILL"

Love and Laughs
Mystery Romance
Good Clean Comedy

A Riot of Fun
A Gale of Laughs
A Storm of Sensation

Featuring

Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale

SHE GAVE UP A MILLION DOLLARS JUST FOR THE LOVE OF ONE FELLOW

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 30th July, 1919, was 29.801 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of shipe the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 1.54in. of rain and Hissar 0.32in. Skies are heavily clouded in the west Punjab and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal at several stations. Day temperature is below normal in the west Punjab—by 13deg. at Lahore and 21deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is in excess in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 3.02in. of rain and Ajmer 0.20in. The sky is overcast in lower Sind and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is lower than usual in the former area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat; Surat reports 0.28in., Ahmedabad 0.58in. and Deesa 2.80in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bhuj. Day temperature is below normal in north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.37in. of rain and Akola 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Raipur. Day temperature is above normal at several stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.11in., Ratnagiri 1.53in., Mormugao 0.33in., and Karwar 1.10in. Skies are overcast generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad has had 0.30in., Hyderabad 0.11in., Ahmednagar 0.68in., Poona 0.15in. and Belgaum 1.62in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is locally below normal in the south.

General Remarks:—There has been a considerable decrease in the activity of the monsoon in northwest India and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat, east Hyderabad and the south Punjab and local in the west of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Day temperature is very low in the west Punjab.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in Gujarat, but may extend into Sind.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th July, 1919.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's weather was the very heavy rainfalls in the Punjab and Gujarat, while little rain fell in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west and central Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Burma, Kashmir, lower Sind, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Central India.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui three inches; Tavoy four; Rangoon, Mandalay one and a half; Sialkot, Lyallpur, Montgomery two; Gulmarg, Sonamarg a half; Cherat, Hyderabad (Sind) three-quarters; Seoni two; Kurnool, Cocanada a half; Calingapatam two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY the 30th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (29th) ..	95.4	85.8	68	..	0	0
Jask ..	94.2	83.2	82	..	0	—0.09
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th) ..	95.5	86.9	84	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	82.4	77.0	89	1.54	4.89	+2.22
Rawalpindi ..	90.3	78.8	75	..	12.94	+3.47
Lahore ..	86.5	80.4	84	0.06	10.91	+3.99
Hissar ..	96.7	80.4	79	0.32	3.46	—2.13
Ambala ..	96.9	82.8	73	..	10.85	+0.01
Delhi ..	93.8	82.6	79	..	4.36	—6.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	93.1	80.3	79	0.16	8.95	—2.23
Mainpuri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi ..	93.3	80.1	86	0.04	26.00	+10.62
Cawnpore ..	90.4	82.5	79	0	9.95	—2.97
Allahabad ..	91.8	83.7	80	0	12.58	—3.29
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad ..	100.3	78.0	74	0.06	0.20	—0.96
Karachi ..	85.9	79.2	91	0.04	0.30	—3.76
Ajmer ..	87.6	78.9	91	0.20	7.54	—0.89
Jaipur ..	89.5	79.1	82	0.01	8.55	—2.55
Kotah ..	91.6	79.4	75	..	11.50	—2.83
Mount Abu ..	68.8	64.4	100	3.02	17.77	—8.66
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	86.0	76.5	71	0.07	2.45	—6.36
Dwarka ..	86.3	80.7	82	..	4.07	—4.26
Veraval ..	82.9	80.6	89	..	5.29	—4.98
Rajkot ..	89.6	78.7	86	..	17.11	+1.71
Bhavnagar Para ..	88.2	77.2	81	..	5.54	—4.90
Surat ..	86.6	78.5	87	0.28	21.65	—3.70
Ahmedabad ..	86.6	75.3	87	0.58	10.77	—5.43
Deesa ..	85.2	73.6	89	2.80	13.63	+2.42
Neemuch ..	85.8	72.7	88	..	8.43	—5.62
Indore ..	85.7	72.8	88	0.06	22.96	+7.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	88.9	78.3	87	..	23.69	—1.27
Saugor ..	88.1	74.4	89	..	17.82	—3.39
Hosangabad ..	87.5	73.2	85	0.37	14.19	+0.32
Khandwa ..	88.4	74.6	81	0.11	18.26	+3.57
Akola ..	88.0	73.9	87	0.07	12.13	—3.34
Amraoti ..	91.6	78.0	73	..	28.90	+6.32
Nagpur ..	91.5	77.4	83	0.06	23.20	—0.25
Chanda ..	89.1	80.1	65	..	36.65	+14.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.1	77.6	92	0.11	47.55	+4.30
Ratnagiri ..	81.1	74.5	84	1.53	62.78	—0.60
Marmugoa ..	81.8	..	91	0.33	57.51	—3.97
Karwar ..	79.9	76.0	84	1.10	68.91	—6.79
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	87.3	74.2	74	..	9.67	+0.14
Ahmednagar ..	78.4	70.9	85	0.68	8.89	+0.68
Poona ..	76.8	71.9	89	0.15	8.62	—3.54
Sholapur ..	86.6	73.5	71	..	11.51	+2.45
Bijapur ..	82.2	77.1	72	..	4.66	—0.66
Belgaum ..	72.8	67.7	96	1.62	18.07	—6.76
Aurangabad ..	82.4	72.3	87	0.04	9.21	—3.09
Nizamabad(Indur)	89.0	73.7	87	0.30	13.97	+1.49
Hyderabad ..	82.8	72.0	87	0.11	13.96	+2.89
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	85.6	73.8	83	0.20	47.34	—4.08
Colombo ..	84.9	78.2	94	0.06	7.52	—6.44
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	89.3	78.2	85	..	11.97	+1.47
Bellary ..	89.1	75.6	82	0.04	2.21	—1.58
Cuddapah ..	90.0	77.8	75	0.04	13.80	+7.29
Madras ..	94.4	80.7	68	..	8.65	+3.68
Bangalore ..	79.1	67.8	77	..	7.28	+0.33
Coimbatore ..	87.8	72.6	60	..	1.84	—1.36
Trichinopoly ..	97.2	79.2	63	..	5.73	+3.06
Negapatam ..	98.1	80.8	68	..	5.67	+2.63

BABOO KALINATH ROY FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	360	11	0
Mr. M. K. Azad	10	0	0
A friend	10	0	0
Mr. Osman Sobani	10	0	0
	370	11	0

Rs. 300 out of this have been sent by the Secretary of the National Union to Mr. P. Mazumdar of Calcutta as instructed by Mr. C. F. Andrews. Mr. Mazumdar is acting on behalf of Baboo K. N. Roy in the matter of his appeal to the Privy Council.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A WAGHRI'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

Chatur Natha v. Emperor.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was an appeal preferred by the appellant, a Waghri, from the conviction and sentence of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon him by B. C. Kennedy, Esq., the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, for an offence under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to this appeal are that the appellant along with three others attacked the complainant and his party at their residence in the village of Hajatia on the night of the 3rd of October, 1918. The assailants first attacked one Moda, a brother of the complainant, and then turned upon him. The complainant warded off the first blow which was inflicted by the appellant and he stepped off when the second was dealt. This blow, however, struck the complainant's child Galalia, aged 12 months, who was resting on its mother's shoulder who intervened at the time. The child's skull was fractured and it died of the injuries.

The appellant and his party were committed to the Court of Sessions, Ahmedabad, under sections 304 (2) and 114 respectively. The learned Sessions Judge convicted the appellant under section 325 and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment, holding that the accused was only responsible for the amount of damage which he would have caused, had his stick hurt the person at whom it was aimed. That from the medical evidence it did not seem likely that the blow would have caused the death of an adult, though it might well have caused grievous hurt. The other accused were acquitted.

Mr. R. J. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments on the question of the correctness of the convictions and the section of the I. P. C. under which the offence would fall, held that they were of opinion that the accused did the blow which caused the death of the child Galalia. But that the terms of section 323 covered the present offence and they therefore set aside the conviction and sentence under Section 325, I. P. C. and convicted the appellant under section 323 and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

14-19-827-17—Little & Co., Wolf and Sons v. Messrs. Dadiba Khimji and Co. a firm Craigee B and C.

36-19-944-19—Captain & V. Mulchand Raichand v. Gill and Co., Crawford B and Co.

30-19-358-18—Craigie B & Co, The Fort Press Co Ld v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, and anr Crawford B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE APPEAL COURT WORK IS OVER NOT BEFORE 1 P. M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

1982-18—N C Dalal Re Mehta and Co. a firm v. Desai Ratilal Harilal and anr. In person.

LONG CAUSES.

1304-18—Jehangir M and S, Jankibai widow v Amibai widow, Mulla and M, Part heard.

1312-18—In person, Abdul Hassein Esufalli v. Messrs D J Mistry & Co. a firm, Little & Co.

1053-18—Ard H D & Co., Karsondas Gordhondas a firm v. Doongarsing Chottalal a firm, Payne & Co.

1322-18—Ard H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Naranji v. Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

102-17—Madh K and Ch. Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Co.

1113-16—Soonderdas and Co. B.i Manbai widow v. Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Mulla and M.

326-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and Din.

926-18—Ard H D and Co, Kesharbai v Bhimji Meghji and ors, Shroff and D, Tyeb D and Co, Ard H D and Co.

846-16—D J Mantri, Krishnadas Gordhandas v Venkatesh Raghvendra and ors, Chitnis Moti and Kanga.

946-17—Surajmal and Co, Seth Gordhandas Parshottamdas and ers v Goverdhandas Khetsey a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1339-18—Ard H D and Co, Messrs M H Mowla and Sons a firm v Aaron A Nissim, Little and Co.

1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakulbhai Moolji a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1345-18—Matu J & M, Mirza Zainu Abedin-Khan Shirazi v. Rev. W E Bancroft, Craigie B & C.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co., For postponement.

1353-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1384-18—Pandia and Co, Ratilal Maganlal v Messrs. Harilal Thakoredas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw and Co., M B Chothia.

1148-18—Mulji and Th. Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang v. Radhabai widow Daph F and D.

630-18—Dubash and Co., Messrs. Chimniram Motilal a firm v. Messrs. Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm Moti and D.

1029-18—Craigie B & C, The Bombay Dyeing & Mafg Co., Ltd., v. Mahomedally A. Sasoor Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1227-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Padamsey Gocouldas a firm v Hormusji Bejonji Choksey and anr, In person, Forbes and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

924-19—Payne and Co., Motising and Tribhowandas and Co. a firm v. C. Nagardas Manilal, a firm, Amin & D, J O 18-7-19.

LONG CAUSES.

978-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kalianji v Ishwardas Gorukhram, Jamsedji R and D.

448-18—Dubash and Co, Soni Devraj Rana v Jananadas Narotamdas a firm, Khandvala and Co.

1256-18—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm v Soni Devraj Rana and ors, Dubash and Co.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana v Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narrotamdas Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors. Hiralal Th & Co., Mulla & Mulla.

844-18—N C Dalal, Nagardas Chhaganlal v. Hirachand Valchand, Motichand and D.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Kessavji Ghellabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

754-18—Mulla & M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v. W C Morley, Raghavaya N & Co.

713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co., Messrs R Hatimbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1350-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.

1117-18—Bhai K and Gir, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Mutchand, Purnanand and Club.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

181-18—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v. J A Grant and Co a firm N C Dalal.

FOR DISMISSAL.

384-18—Nanu H and Co., Motiram Moreshwar Talpade v. Sakubai widow Chitnis M and K.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

509-18—Sham M and H Mathradas Khimji v. Khimji Assur and ors. Amin and D, D and K M and K.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

1312-15—Dubash and Co., Ardeshir Cursetji Powwalla v. Bai Kapurbai widow Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

994-17—Shroff and Din, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi v Messrs Dharsey Nanji and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

185-19—Kanga and S, Mootoomal Hatchand Adviya v. E H Eleas and anr, Mulla and H, Soonderdas and Co., Part heard 26-7-19.

53-18—Shroff and Din, Rustomji Edulji Bharucha v Lieut-Col M P Kharegat, Craigie B and Co.

1243-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Gambhirmal Himatmal and ors, Tyebji D and Co.

1145-17—Captain and V, Messrs Salemahomed Peermahomed and Co a firm v The Binod Mills Co Ltd Craigie B and C.

714-18—Craigie B and C, Messrs W and A Graham and Co a firm v Pragji Ebjee and ors, Bhai K and Gir.

653-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Lumbraj Bhuraji a firm v Messrs Ochavlal Manecklal a firm, Edg G W and Co.

191-18—Sabnis and Gore, Krishnarao Nanabhoy Chapwalla v Vasantrao Nanabhai Chapwalla and ors, Payne and Co, Dastur and Co, Daph F and D.

321-18—Mulji and Tha, Amritlal Hiralal a firm v Gordhandas Kaliandas, Mehta D and L.

815-18—Purshotamdas and Co, Bhagwanji Devkaran a firm v The G I P Railway Co and anr, Little and Co.

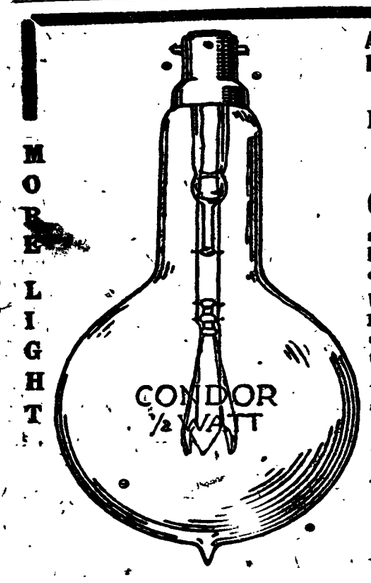
1391-18—Matu J and M, Ramchandra Doongersidas a firm v Madhavdas Jethabhai, Captain and V.

1403-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari, Little and Co.

1421-18—Bhai K and Gir, Bai Champa v. The Bombay Stores Supply and Trading Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1386-18—Amin and Desai (for a pauper), Esmail Vali Vastra v Abdulla Vali Vastra and anr, Kanga and S, Mancher and N.

1393-18—Bhai K and Gir, Tekhraj Tekchand v Mathuradas Somji and anr, Ard H D and Co.



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10, Military Square (Behind Hoar & Co. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FORD CAR OWNERS

Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co.,

Near West End Cinema,

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Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. S. B. MADON'S

NATURE CURE CONSULTING and TREATMENT ROOMS will be REMOVED to larger premises from August 1st 1919, to

TAJ BUILDING

Entrance (Wallace Street).

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Consulting hours: 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Sundays.

All chronic diseases cured by scientific DRUGLESS METHODS.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO'PANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

FIRST BOOK OF ASTROLOGY !!

One with an Elementary knowledge of English can easily cast a Horoscope for a given time of birth and can know a great many secrets. Ready made calculations are given for all sub-sub-periods in all Mahadasas. Annas 14, including postage, etc.

HORA NILAYAM,
Baswada.

3589

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 30.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 614 for Fully Good Broach July/August, and declined to Rs. 608, the tone being easier with little buying power. After touching Rs. 609 the price fell to Rs. 605, the bazaar continuing to sell. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 607 and Rs. 605 and the rate then declined to Rs. 601, but improved to Rs. 606 on some buying by offices. The bazaar closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 607, other quotations being as under.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Thackersey Lalji the ready market at Colaba was closed this afternoon, and the Marwadi bazaar also closed early as above.

QUOTATIONS 3 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	607
Fully Good Bengal	Sept.	452
Fine Oomras	Sept.	571
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	un noted.
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	— 565

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th July 1919.

Cotton	11,978 bales.
Wheat	5,457 Cwts.
Linseed	10,868 "
Rape, etc.	5,147 "
Gingellyseed	5,151 "
Poppyseed	1,822 "
Groundnuts	5,198 "
Cakes	4,239 "
Rice	2,645 "
Myrabolams	236 "
Cotton	26,445 "
Mowras	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jewar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Bareley	Nil

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, July 30th
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1	7 31/32
Bank Demand	1	8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1	8 3/8
Fcs. Demand		276
American Dollars		230½
Hongkong		325½
Shanghai		135
Japan		138½
Singapore		

Market Steady.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London Rs. 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8
D. D. on France 263.
Credit 3 Msd/a 278.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 132.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 127.
D. D. on Honkong Rs. 209½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 325½
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York Rs. 266/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was firm with good business passing. There was a further rise in mill shares

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,695; Swan 892/8; Simplex 790; Madhowji 2,800; Shapurji 172/8; Fazulbhoy 1,025; Currimbhoy 492/8; Kastoorchand 1,350; Kohinoor 2,100; Crescent 305; David 890; Finlay 790; Colaba 2,345; Century 600; By. Dyeing 1,860; Cen. Mining 38; Katni Ord. 339/8; Katni Defd. 1,720; Shivrajpur 41; Alcock 845; By. Burma 1,007/8; Bt. Burma Petro. 29/8; By. Tramway 790; By. Steam 465; Tata Ord. 340; Tata Defd. 1,172/8; Tata New Defd. 580 pr.; Tata Hydro. 1,487/8; Tata Bank 58; Tata Oil 380 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,690; Swan 900; Simplex 785; Madhowji 1,820; Fazulbhoy 1,032/8; Currimbhoy 490; Kastoorchand 1,360; Crescent 305; Kohinoor 2,115; Colaba 2,342/8; David 890; Finlay 795; Century 590; By. Dyeing 1,860; Shapurji 172/8; David 890; Finlay 795; Century 590; 172/8; Shivrajpur 40; Central Mining 38; Alcock 840; By. Tramway 790; By. Steam 460; Katni Ord. 335; Katni Defd. 1,770; Tata Ord. 237/8; Tata Old Defd. 1,177/8; Tata New Defd. 580; Tata Bank 60; Tata Oil 380.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers
	Rs			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	16%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	84
Bank of Bombay	500		18%	2 100
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,040
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	168
Bank of Madras	500	do	12%	1,400
Central Bk of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	56
Central Co-op Bk Rs 50	50	—	7%	52
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct	8%	28
The Tata Indl. Bk Rs 74	75	—	—	57
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct	15%	£
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	16	—	7%	95
Mercantile Bank				100
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	—	33%	113
National Bank of India £125	425	—	20%	280

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 30th

			Total up-to-date
Loan	Rs	330-0	Rs 13,21,2-0
Certificates	"	1 65-6	" 1,91,710-6
Total		2,030-6	2,85,034-6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do	6½	585
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug	6½	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	50
General Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½	88
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4	86
Mandra Bhoa Ry. Rs. 50	100	April-Oct.	5	78
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100		4	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	8	148
Upper Sind Light Ry	100	—	5	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	6½	587½
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
				Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	12½	1,560
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	100
Akola	100	—	5	102
A Cotton Manufg.	500	—	30	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,240
Bombay United	250	—	25	1,100
Bradbury Mills	250	—	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	20½	300
Central India C.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,445
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
Chinna	1,000	Apl.Oct.	50	2,000
Cocanada Land & Mill	700		40	2,346
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	825 xd
Crescent	100	do.	25	305
Currimbhoy	250	do.	20	1024
David	250	do.	20	290
Dawn	250	do.	30	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	292½
Emperor Edward	500	do.	35	922½
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	75	1,025
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,022½
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	790
Gold Mohor	500	—	125	1,100
Globe	100	—	Nil.	60
Hindustan	1,000	April Oct.	100	1,100
Hyderabad	1,000	—	80	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	275
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	100	900
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	—	200
Indore Malwa	10	April-Oct.	17½	337½
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	100
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	April Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,350
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	150	1,240
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	100	1,300
Kohinoor	500	Mar-Sept.	70	2,100
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,350
Madhowji Dharamsey	500	April-Oct.	125	2,000
Matharadas Mills	500		150	1,100
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	80	1,200
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,570
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	400	3,760
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	100	4,000
New Great Eastern	250	—	10	485
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,725
Pabaney	250	—	Nil.	295
Pearl	250	—	25	270
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	170
Pinjrapur Mill	100	—	6	105
Premier	62	—	Nil	52½ prm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	—	100
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	2,825
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil	172½
Sholapore	1,000	do.	725	2,000
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	790
Standard Mills	250	Mar.-Sept.	100	2,200
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	892½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,695
Tata O	500	—	5½	1,425
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill	500	—	7	600
Vulcan Cotton O	500	—	75	1,125
P	500	—	7	80 600
Western India	1,000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	16%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs
Andhra Valley O 600	1,000	—	4%	320
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	—	4%	320
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	200½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	245
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Bamangwa	5	—	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	80 nom.
Badham Pile	10	—	10	125
Bombay Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	60
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil.	50
By. Burma T. Corporta	125	—	25	1,000/0
By. Burgh T. Corporta New Issue	125	—	—	332 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct	—	22½
By. Electric Supply	510	—	6%	104
and T. Co. Ltd.	510	—	14%	700
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	—	2	16
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug	150	2,050
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	405
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	250	Oct.	6%	230
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	—	2	25
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	10	—	4	30
The Khoorsi	500	April	62½	625
Chemical Co Ddsh	15	—	5%	20
Indian Cement Co.	14	—	Nil.	50
Katni Cement	220	—	20	230
Kohinoor Rs 75	100	—	5	312½
Marsha & Co.	50	—	4	1 12½
McKennies Ltd.	100	—	40%	275
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4½	84
Maclaine Price Co.	100	—	7½	78
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	20	235
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs 50	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co	40	July	Nil.	424
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	45	1,000
Shivrajpur Syndicate	10	—	4	41
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	—	5	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	140
O	75	Sept.	8	240
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30	—	80	1,172½
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	8%	140
Tata Iron Or (INT)80	75	—	—	150
" DE (INT)90	400	—	—	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	5%	1,500 pr
P	1,000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata Iron " Pref (second)	10	—	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb Con Pf	1,000	April-Oct	5½	6½ prm
Thacker & Co.	50	June	50?	32
Telephone C	50	—	5	310
Tata Oil Mills Co	265	—	—	377½
Wagon Tank Co.		Nominal	ccks	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	800
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Branch City	200	Oct.	20	180
Fort	475	Nov.	50	850
Godavery Valley	100	—	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpity	500	July	70	800
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	120
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging. & P.Co. Ltd	1,000	—	75	850
Karachi Press Co.	500	—	40	700
Mahomedpura Cis.	100	—	20	140
Maheva	200	Oct.	Nil	115
Masmar Mfg	250	Aug.	15	115
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,200
New Motwali Co.	500	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	60	800
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	60	740
Steel	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,040
Sound City	200	Oct.	15	140
Vulcan S. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	60	810

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 29.

S. S. Karagola Wlythead Melbourne July 6.
S. S. Purnea Cocklin Busreh July 23.

July 30.

S. S. Kumeric New York June 22.
S. S. Aungban Taylor Rangoon July 29.
S. S. City of Karachi Brown Liverpool July 5.

DEPARTURE

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S Warturm Fairweather Liverpool and Marseilles.

S. S. Khosrow Chanmont Jeddah etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Clan Alpine for Antwerp.
Steamer Peisna for Australian Ports.
Steamer Ilford for Hull etc.
Steamer Karapara for Zanzibar.

S. S. Karagola:—The B.I.S.N., Coy's. steamer Karagola, 3,647 tons, Captain B. H. Wlythead, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Melbourne, with a cargo of wheat, which port she had left on 6th instant.

S. S. Purnea:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's. steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain C. G. Cocklin, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Busreh etc., with a cargo of pearl which port she had left on 23rd instant.

S. S. Kumeric:—The steamer Kumeric, 4,006 tons, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 22nd June.

S. S. Aungban:—The steamer Aungban, 3,005 tons, Captain T. Taslor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosin oil which port she had left on 20th instant.

S. S. City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,566 tons, Captain G. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 5th instant.

S. S. Warturm:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's. steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons, Captain J. J. Fairweather, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Khosrow:—The T. M. Coy's. steamer Khosrow, 2,412 tons, Captain F. de Chammout, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah via Karachi and Aden, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 30th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Aymerie	New York	2-8-19	W & A G & Co
D & E Slam			
Maru	Kobe	6-8-19	O S Kaisha
H Hara	Abadam	1-8-19	S Wallace & Co
Offside			
H Verpuman	N P	W P	D Khandwani
P Itola	Shanghai	2-8-19	W & A G & Co
G Dwarka	N P	N P	M & Co
M Wanta Castle	N P	N P	W & A G & Co
N Clan Alpine	N P	N P	J Finlay & Co
P Lowmoor	N P	N P	Ralli Bros.

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	N P	N P	M & Co
Saraswati	N P	N P	M & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ula	N P	N P	M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Boats of Dogra and City of Hankow			W & A Graham & Co
S Kowsik			T M & Co
5 Clan Maclean	Dunkirk	1-8-19	J Finlay & Co
6 Varzin	Marseilles	N P	M & Co
7 Khosrow	Jeddah	31-7-19	T M & Co
8 Zayaal	Jeddah	1-8-19	H S Shamshuy
9 Bahrein	Aden	31 7-19	T M & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	31-7-19	M & Co
15 Lightning	P Gulf	1-8-19	M & Co
16 Kasara	N P	N P	M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Chakdina	Busra	1-8-19	M & Co
2 Soyria	N P	N P	M & Co
3 Ellora	N P	N P	M & Co
4 Shahdara	Suez	31-7-19	M & Co
5 Karagola	N P	N P	M & Co
6 Warturm	Liverpool	31-7-19	W & A G & Co
7 Chindwara	London	W P	M & Co
9 Elphanita	N P	N P	M & Co
10 Vita	Busra	2-8-19	M & Co
11 Dumera	Shanghai	1-8-19	M & Co
12 & 13 War Isis	London	4-8-19	D B I M
12 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	2-8-19	M & Co
13 Kandy	N P	N P	D B I M
14 Sofala	Jeddah	4-8-19	M & Co
Offside			
15 Bankura	Busra	4-8-19	W & Co
17 War Dance	London	1-8-19	K N & Co
Jetty end			
Victrix	Busra	4-8-19	M & Co
Jhy. Umta	Rangoon	2-8-19

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer Karapara, due at daybreak.

Bombay Bar Gymkhana entertainment to Sir Sankaran Nair, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 1.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. Itola will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

Public meeting of women of Bombay at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Vanita Vishram.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to the breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted via Barana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 23-27 instead of at 21-45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 13-25 instead of at 12 noon.

JAMSHED MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday, when the alteration of Rule 830 of the Articles of Association of the Company, was confirmed.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of Women will be held at the Vanita Vishram Hall, on Friday, the 1st August, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), to consider the question of sending lady representatives to England to work for the cause of franchise to Indian women.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a class in English, at the hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, this (Thursday) evening, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), on "Initiation and Liberation."

NATIONAL UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.

This week's meeting of the above Society will be held on Saturday, 2nd August, at 9 p.m., (S. T.), when Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpe will move "The mere wish to have Home Rule will secure us Home Rule". Mr. Sapre will oppose.

BON-VOYAGE TO INDIAN LEADERS.

As announced in our advertisement columns, the public meeting to give a send-off to Messrs. Syed Hassan Imam, Bepin Chandra Pal, K. Rangaswami Iyer and other public men who are proceeding to England on 2nd August, will be held to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel.

HOME RULE AND NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Syud Hussan Imam, the President of Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress, will distribute medals to all volunteers, who served at the said Session. They are therefore, requested to be present at 8 p.m., (S. T.), to-day, at the All-India Home Rule League's office, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, in uniform to receive instruction.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The President and members of the Primary Teachers' Association, (Bombay) are to hold a gathering on Sunday next at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, on Sandhurst Road, in honour of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, on whom Government has conferred the Knighthood, when Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., reports following delays in transit on Cablegrams.

Bombay to London—Full rate three days.

Bombay to London—Deferred eight and half days.

London to Bombay—Full rate one and half days.

London to Bombay—Deferred six and half days.

G. I. P. RAILWAY PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Thana Railway Passengers' Association, a Conference of all the Suburban Associations will be held at Thana on Sunday the 3rd August, 1919 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Thana Association's Meeting Hall in Lower Chendni to consider the question of the next revision of Local Train Service. All interested are requested to attend.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd., which has been successfully doing Life Insurance Business for some years past has resolved to start Fire Insurance Department and for that purpose the Directors out of its Authorise Capital of Rs. fifty lakhs have issued further 60,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. On each of these shares Rs. 5/ will be taken on application and Rs. 5/ on allotment and no further calls are intended to be made. From the abovementioned 60,000 shares 45,000 shares have been already taken up and the remaining 15,000 shares would, it appears, soon be taken up. Seth Nandlal Thakerseydas (Banker and Cotton Merchant) Hatimbhoy Gulam Hussein Esqr., (Millowner & Iron Merchant) Ramchandra M. Bhatt Esqr., (Millowner & Iron Merchant) and Dhanraj M. Parekh Esqr., of Messrs. Jasooji & Sons (Bankers and Merchants) have joined the Board of Directors.

THIEF POSING AS CUSTOMER.

ACCUSED GETS TWO YEARS.

Before the same Magistrate Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Mahiboo Ali, a Mahomedan, having seven previous convictions, with the theft of a piece of white cloth 40 yards in length, valued at Rs. 30 belonging to one J. M. S. Fernandez, a tailor and milliner having his shop at Princess Street.

It appeared that on Monday at about 12-30 a.m. the accused entered the complainant's shop under the pretence of making some purchase. He then asked the complainant's servant, Fakir Mahomed, a boy, to show him some samples and when he went to bring them the accused walked away with the property. He then informed other sevants who chased the accused and arrested him. The accused pleaded not guilty and was convicted on evidence and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A PRE-CONCERTED CASE.

COMPLAINANT FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal Sunder charged one Usman Ahmed a muccadum of a merchant with the theft of a coat containing a gold ornament and cash of the total value of Rs. 115 the property of one Framji Jehangirji, a tally clerk in the B. I. S. N. Company's office from where the coat, it was alleged had been stolen.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that it was a false charge brought against him at the instance of one Zakeria Hajee, another muccadum with whom he had a quarrel some time ago and that he (Zakeria Hajee) belonged to his rival firm. He further stated that the tally clerk always sided with those who paid him the largest tips.

His Worship on evidence found that the case was really a pre-concerted one. He discharged the accused and fined the complainant Rs. 35 or in default to suffer two weeks' simple imprisonment, for bringing a false charge.

COASTING PASSENGER TRAFFIC,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye has rendered a great and patriotic service to the public, in moving a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council on the coasting passenger traffic.

The description of the hardships suffered by the passengers, given by him, would be quite true also of passenger traffic between Bombay and East and South Africa. In corroboration of my statement I beg to draw the attention of those concerned to the frequent representations on the subject made by the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, and the references made in the journal of that body.

Being one of the unfortunate victims to these hardships, would it be too much for me, to wish that any enquiry to be made, may be extended to the ships running between Bombay and East and South Africa?—Yours, etc.,

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI,
(of Zanzibar, B. E. A.).

STANDING IN TRAMCARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I' hope you will be kind enough to allow me a little space to make the following suggestion through your widely read paper.

Now that the tramway company has reserved seats for women, they may as well introduce the following agreeable rule.

"One man and only one when accompanied by a lady should be allowed to stand behind in case the lady has secured a seat while her companion has not."

I daresay that only 20 to 25 per cent of the ladies are accompanied by men, and the number of men to stand at the back would be at the most four.

In this way the old rule of allowing 3 to 4 men to stand at the back will come into force much to the relief of the passengers,—Yours, etc.,

DOLLI.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The market for jute shares opened steady but after tiffin interval decline in price set in. Coals were steady without any special feature of interest. In miscellaneous section a fair turnover of shares took place. Cossipore Cotton Ginning and Kumardhubi Engineering were in inquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Nagpur 83, Bilbera 10 ex. divd., Borrea 46-4, Barrakur 51, Empire 13, Khoodia 13-4, Kuardi 30-8, New Beerbhoom 67-8, Patmohna 28-8, Samla Govindpur 3-8 p, Samla Kendra 23, Sendra 28-4, Singaran "A" 17-2, Standard 66, West Jumoni 5-4 s.l.

Jute:—Auckland 587, Barnagore 218, Behar 5-4 p, Belvedere 577, Craig 9 p, Dalhousie 590, Delta 760, Fort Gloster 1,000 s.l., Fort William 535, Howrah 53-8, Hooghly 138, Kamarhatty 985, Lansdowne 1,485, Lothian 545, Orient 187 p, Northbrook 82, Reliance 54-8, Soorah 390, Standard 775 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Metal 1-8 p, Chemical Industries 24-8, Calcutta Cigarette 1 p, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 42-8, Dock Engineering 15-8, Durbar Cotton 110, Dharbhanga Rice 5 p, Great Eastern Hotel 170, Jha Jha Cement 19-8, Kumardhubi Engineering (old) 56-8, Kumardhubi Engineering (new) 52, Mackenzie and Co. 13-4, Nahapiet Jute 14, Nagpur Clay 23-12, Port Shipping 33-4, Peaces Slipway 14-8, Tata Industrial Bank 56-8 p.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-8 to Rs. 68-12.

DEATH OF MRS. K. V. R. IYENGAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

TANJORE, July 30

The wife of the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rengasamy Iyengar expired this afternoon after high fever lasting for twenty days due to septic poison in confinement. She was cultured and patriotic and possessed noble qualities. It will be remembered, she joined the Ladies' Deputation on the South African struggle.

NADAR MERCHANTS' ADDRESS.

The Nadar Merchants of Bombay assembled in the premises of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, waited on Sir C. Sankaran Nair C.I.E., and read an address to him in which they expressed their gratitude to him for all the good he had done to their community.

To associate the name of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., with the Kalimati field of their steel and iron works the Bengal Nagpur Railway authorities have decided to alter the name of Kalimati Station to Tatanagar.

CITY'S HEALTH.

HEAVY WEEKLY LIST.

245 DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay, on Tuesday was 186, as compared to 153 on Monday and 97 on the corresponding day of last year and 96 in 1917. Cholera registered 10 attacks and 6 deaths on Tuesday, as compared to 2 and 1 on Monday, plague 3 attacks and 2 deaths, as against 1 death, and small-pox 1 attack as compared to 1 attack and 1 death.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay during the week ending 26th July was 1,088 (excluding 46 still births), as against 1,093 in the preceding week and 645 in the corresponding week of last year and 557 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. During last week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 was 57 compared to 58 in the preceding week and 34 last year and 29 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.

There were 245 deaths from pneumonia last week as against 246 in the preceding week, the total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 438 as against 446 in the preceding week and 247 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 36 deaths from influenza as against 31 in the preceding week, 86 from ague and remittent fever, 69 from diarrhoea, 11 from small-pox, and 29 from dysentery.

MORTALITY AMONG COMMUNITIES

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 among the different communities was as follows:—

	Last Week	Preceding Week.
Jains	91	63
Brahmins	41	31
Lingaits	352	308
Bhatias	26	26
Hindus of other castes.	47	48
Hindus, Low Caste	189	228
Mussalmans	62	53
Parsis	28	45
Jews	78	0
Native Christians	47	49
Eurasians	37	99
Europeans	17	13
Buddhists	179	0

INSUFFICIENT LIGHTING OF ROAD JUNCTIONS.

SANCTION GRANTED FOR MORE LAMPS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Committee granted the sanction asked for by the Commissioner in the following letter:—

"I have the honour to bring to notice the insufficient lighting of the important junctions at (1) Dhobitalao, (2) A. C. Market and (3) Pydhoni, at present lit by gas lamps of inadequate candle power. The provision of suitable refuges and re-arrangement of tram poles is also necessary for the regulation of traffic and to give shelter to pedestrians. The Executive Engineer, after consultation with the Commissioner of Police, has prepared a scheme according to which it is proposed to put up twenty-one 250 Watt lamps in all (7 at Dhobitalao, 12 at A.C. Market area and 2 at Pydhoni), and also to shift a number of tramway standards to suitable refuges where they will serve both for the support of the overhead electric work and to carry the new lamps. The cost of installation will be much less if done by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. as most of the steel poles are already provided. If gas lamps were used, two sets of poles would be necessary. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. estimate the cost of the work roughly at Rs. 6,500 and the maintenance of each lamp at Rs. 13-8 per month. I consider the rates quoted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. to be reasonable and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the work being entrusted to them under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act and to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with under Section 72 (3) of the Act. The initial cost of the work will be met from the grant for Gas Lighting, (b) Erection of New Lamps, and that of maintenance from (a) Gas Charges."

The Committee considered a letter, dated the 2nd July 1919, from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors,—stating, with reference to the reply sent to them in pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 2446, dated the 26th June 1919, regarding the nuisance caused by the Ford Automobile Company at Vatchaghandy Road, that they presumed that the Commissioner was taking the necessary measures for stopping the nuisance, but that the nuisance instead of abating since the date of the aforesaid Resolution had increased, and that the Company had erected a huge shed for workshops in their compound which would have the effect of perpetuating the nuisance, submitting that as the locality was a residential one, permission for erecting the shed ought not to have been granted, and requesting that a license for carrying on work on the premises and in the shed might not be granted and that steps might be taken for effectually stopping the nuisance; and forwarding a copy of a letter, dated the 22nd July 1919, addressed by them to the Bombay Improvement Trust in the matter.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

VISITS STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Sir Sankaran Nair paid a visit to the Students Brotherhood last morning where he was given a cordial welcome by a number of its members, young and old. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, after conducting the distinguished guest of the day to his seat, made a relicitous speech detailing the various sterling qualities which made Sir Sankaran at once so great and popular. He said they were all met that day to accord a most cordial welcome to Sir Sankaran Nair, who was on his way to England. The speaker said he need not say anything about the well-known career of their eminent guest, for he presumed they were all more or less acquainted with the facts of Sir Sankaran's life which had made him at the present hour the most distinguished of their leaders in India. (Hear, hear.) His learning, his clean life, both public and private, his love for his country, which had all along been unabated and steady his fearlessness and independence, his definite convictions on political and social subjects, his popularity throughout India as a man who stood by truth and what he considered of the political and social rights of the peodered to be true, his unflinching advocacy ple of India—all these had entitled Sir Sankaran to the gratitude of both men and women throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) What must appeal to most of them at the present moment as members of Students' Brotherhood was the very keen interest which he had throughout his career taken in the youth of the country and especially in the student population of India. They all knew that for the last three years and a half, as a Member of the Government of India he was in charge of the Educational Portfolio, and the speaker said he need hardly recount the eminent services which Sir Sankaran had rendered to the country in regard to education, primary, secondary and also higher. He was now on his way to England. He had cast off the shackles of office. (Laughter.) He was once more out to serve his country, in an independent career, both of its political and social life. (Cheers.) As one of the foremost and political and socia'l reformers he stood distinguished from the generality of their reformers in that he was both for political and social reform. (Hear, hear and applause.) He looked at the question of reform from the point of view of its wholeness. He had advocated the rights of the people of India both from the social and also from the political point of view. In England he would now be the best and the strongest force on the side of India at a time when they were on the eve of great reforms. They were quite sure that he would be one of the most, if not the most, serviceable men to their country at the present time to advocate her cause. He would certainly add to the influence of the deputations that had already gone to England. In conclusion, Sir Narayan again expressed, on behalf of all those that had assembled, a most cordial welcome to Sir Sankaran and thanked him for having honoured the Students Brotherhood with his presence, finally wishing him a *bon* voyage, praying to God that his efforts in the interests of his country might be crowned with success and that they would be able to welcome him back again in a few months with fresh laurels of victory in the service of his Motherland. (Loud cheers.)

This was followed by a short speech from one of the members of the Students' Brotherhood proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Sankaran, which was duly seconded by another who hoped that Sir Sankaran Nair would shine more than he had already shone in the service of India, adding that the lives of such great men as their eminent guest would ever remain in their memories to serve as a stimulus, and make their lives sublime.

SIR SANKARAN'S REPLY.

Sir Sankaran Nair in an eloquent though short speech, thanked them for the kind words used about him by the speakers, and especially to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar as everything that the latter had said might with greater truth be attributable to himself, and attributable more to the friendship that had subsisted between the two for a very long time, and to his (Sir Narayan's) generous heart. He said he would not undertake to say anything or to offer them any advice, first because to do so would be like carrying coals to Newcastle (laughter), when they had one like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to tender them words of wisdom occasionally and whenever they wanted, and secondly, because he would much like his remarks confined only to the audience there. Proceeding, he said the speakers had been good enough to refer to the position he had occupied which had enabled him to render certain services. He assured them that that was only an accident. It was circumstances that pushed men forward. By availing themselves of various accidents that happened in their career they would be pushed forward and come to occupy high positions. Whatever position one might be occupying, whether one be a trader,—or a merchant,—clerk or holding a higher position in life, one could still render service to one's country by honesty, hard work, truth and work performed conscientiously and as well as one could. Often and often they must have seen foreigners coming to India, and after a short stay, drawing inferences about Indians —adverse they might be—citing solitary instances. But if Indians acquired a reputation for certain character, that would not only serve the particular individual and each one of them but also serve to save them from imputations which might be so unworthily cast upon their character. Therefore, they had to bear this in mind; it did not matter what their position was; they should not think that because they were not in the limelight, because they were not holding such posts as would attract the eyes of the people, or because they had not much money, they could not serve their country. If they behaved with strict honesty, and performed their work, wherever they might be placed, conscientiously and as well as lay in their power, they might depend upon it that they were serving their country quite as much as one in a high position. The qualities required for the management of affairs of large concerns were also the qualities often required for the management of small concerns, though the sphere of action might be very small and very confined. Concluding, Sir Sankaran said it was a great pleasure to him to have come to the Institution, as was also the obligation his, far more than theirs. (Loud applause).

Mr. Raikar, the Secretary, garlanding Sir Sankaran Nair amid cheers, said, if they followed the valuable advice of their distinguished guest, there was no doubt that many of them would at least get the ability to occupy high posts as he had occupied. (Cheers.)

With three cheers called for by Sir Narayan to Sir Sankaran Nair which were lustily responded to the meeting dispersed.

ENTERTAINMENT AT RIPON CLUB.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Ripon Club, the membership of which is confirmed to the Parsis, entertained Sir Sankaran Nair to dinner on Tuesday night Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy being in the chair. Covers were laid for about seventy members, distinguished non-members being the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji, Mr. Joseph Baptista, and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Sir Jamsetji proposed the toast of the King which was received with unconventional spontaneity. The Parsi Baronet next proceeded to propose the health of the guest of the evening and in a few telling words commend it to those present, referring to the eminent services Sir Sankaran had rendered the country with unflinching courage and the services which he was yet expected to perform. Sir Sankaran was the most discussed name during the past few weeks in India and all admired the way he had executed his task in the Viceroy's Council no less than the way he had laid it down. The speech elicited frequent applause. Sir Sankaran Nair who was warmly greeted as he rose replied in a speech of great consequence made with deliberation and unhestitating ease. He thanked in the first place Sir Jamsetjee for what he had said about him. Sir Sankaran coming to Bombay had accepted the invitations extended to him by the city in the expectation of enjoying only social amenities. He had not laid his account with political meetings. Ominous rumours, however, that it was not all going to be mere social functions had already reached him. But he felt reassured when he saw his friend on the right (Mr. Justice Shah) and the one towards his left (Mr. Justice Kajiji). It was Lord Hardinge who had appointed Sir Sankaran to his Executive Council. When the Viceroy called him up to assume charge he asked Sir Sankaran what he thought he was given the appointment for. The speaker replied naturally that it was to perform the duties the post entailed "Nothing of the sort", said Lord Hardinge, "You will be here to see that no trouble arises between the Government of India and the people. You will be responsible for it." Sir Sankaran accepted the onus on one condition, viz., that in the circumstances the Government of India should follow his advice. Lord Hardinge thought the condition a fair one and Sir Sankaran entered on his office. Sir Sankaran wound up assuring them that he would continue to work for his country, though it was possible they might not always be in agreement with his ways. Much credit is due to Mr. C. M. Cursetji and the members of the Club who got up the enjoyable entertainment at a very short notice. It was nearly 11 p.m. when the guest of the evening withdrew with his son. The head of the Parsi community garlanded the distinguished Indian and supported by Mr. Cursetji amid cheers presented him with the Indian insignia of respect and amity, a boquet of noble flowers. It was noticed that as a mark of honored fraternity Sir Jamsetjee had kept the hereditary headdress through the long hours of the evening Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart. and the Junior Mr. Cowasji Jehangir were in Western costume as were the majority of the members of the Ripon Club. Excepting those unavoidable absent all members of this club were present including Dr. Bahadurji, Messrs. Masani, Bhavnagri, Taleyarkhan, Pandey, Bilimoria, Gasdar, Saher, Irani, Kapadia, Batlivala, Sorab Bharucha, and others who are eminent in their respective avocations as physicians, lawyers or men of business.

FIGHTING IN TOCHI.

MAHSUDS DRIVEN BACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

A Press Communique says:—On the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth July, some fighting between our piquet and parties of tribesmen occurred in Tochi, near Miranshah. Our troops have also been in contact with a gang of Mahsud raiders in the vicinity of Murtasa. The Mahsuds were driven back into the hills. No change is reported from Zhob.

A Simla Lashkar is still in the hills north of Hindubagh.

SIR CHARLES MUNRO RETURNS FROM FRONTIER.

Sir Charles Munro has returned to Simla after visiting the frontier. His inspection included Murree, Rawalpindi, Nawshera, Peshawar, Jumrad, Khyber Pass, Landi, Kotal, Dakka and Lahore. It is understood that the Commander-in-Chief has expressed himself well satisfied with the conditions now prevailing at the front.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Rawalpindi, under date July 30th:—Latest reports from the Frontier indicate that the Amir's agents who had been fomenting trouble amongst Afridis and Mohmands have now withdrawn. The notorious Shagasai Kwaja Mahomed has left the Afridi country in a temper. He had hoped to combine all the clans for a systematic attack on the Khyber, but after the expenditure of much money he was able to collect a comparatively small lashkar which only stayed in the field for forty-eight hours.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

"PROGRESS"—Urges the establishment of a Salsette Young Men's Catholic Association.

"A MAZAGONITE"—Complains of the nuisance and obstruction caused to passengers by the detention of labour carts in Ganga Boodi Lane, Mazagon.

MR. C. NARASINH—Suggests that in view of the present scarcity of water all the wells in the city should be thrown open to public use.

A POOR TENANT—Complains that most of the ground-floors have been turned into godowns, the Municipality should see that the upper-floor tenants are not obstructed in getting water.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The number of candidates who have become eligible under the supplementary rule and direction recently issued by the Syndicate of the University of Madras in respect of this year's Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination is five hundred and sixty.

The Director of Civil Supplies, Madras notifies to the effect that Bengal rice ex-ss. leopard may be railed from Madras harbour to stations within this presidency without priority certificate from 29th July until further orders and that Bengal rice ex-spada may be railed similarly from 29th July, upto 2nd August both days included to stations within the presidency without priority certificates.

Influenza is spreading again in the Barisal Jail. There are about two hundred cases in the suburbs of Barisal and a few in the Barisal town. People are getting alarmed.

ANOTHER AMRITSAR PROSECUTION.

EIGHT PERSONS CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 30.

The hearing began on Monday of the "Amritsar Telegraph Office Attack case" before the Special Tribunal consisting of Messrs. Brasher, Prenter, and Harris.

Eight accused were brought up for trial charged with various offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Telegraph Act including an attempt to murder Mr. Pinto, Telegraph Master. The prosecution witnesses having given evidence, the Public Prosecutor closed the prosecution case after putting in the statements made before the magistrates by the prosecution witnesses, during the course of investigation for perusal by the Counsel for defence. The Court then recorded statements of the accused, all of whom denied having taken part in the attack on the Telegraph Office, and gave various explanations of their incrimination.

Charges were then framed under section 121 I.P.C., against all the accused. All accused pleaded "not guilty."

The case has been postponed, for defence evidence and arguments, to August 9th.

GANDA SINGH'S CASE.

Before the same Tribunal, on Tuesday, the case of Ganda Singh of Hoshiarpur, who stands charged under section 124-A, I.P.C., and rule 25/a of the Indian Defence Act came up.

Sardar Mehtab Singh appeared for the Crown and Mr. Fakir Chand, vakil, for the accused. Some 23 witnesses were examined for the prosecution and the case stands adjourned.

BUYING CHILD WIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you kindly give in your widely circulated paper to this letter to condemn most vehemently the abominable practice in some high castes of the Hindu community of selling young girls by marrying them to old men in consideration of large sums of money? Only a few weeks ago, an old Bhatia merchant of Bombay paid Rs. 30,000 to the parents of the bride, as her price, for marrying her to him! Of course the price is quite in keeping with the rise in prices of all the necessaries of life!! But what an inhuman act!!! When will the conscience of the Hindu community awake to stop this abominable practice of selling girls in marriage? Often times there are more candidates than one and the old men vie with each other to buy up the parents to get their daughter. People who are in the know call it an auction sale where the highest bidder gets the "human goods". The Bhatia community call themselves a progressive community, but till there is a single family to sell a bride, the Bhatias cannot boast of any advance made in their community. It is a disgrace for any community to allow the "selling of brides," and the leaders of the community should now rouse themselves to put a permanent stop to this abominable and barbarous practice. The practice has the sanction of custom and is kept alive by some of the leaders of the community, who purchase brides at fancy prices. But time has now come when it should be considered criminal for any parents to sell their daughters in marriage. Your educated readers should come forward to condemn it and move in the matter to stop it for ever. It is to earn the blessings of many an unfortunate girl who may now be on sale. Yours, etc.,

DHANJI LAXMIDAS.

Bombay, July 29.

A Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary announces the appointment of Khan Bahadur Habibullah as temporary Member of the Executive Council during the absence of Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, granted leave. The new acting member took up office this forenoon under the usual salute.

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Thursday, 31st July, 1919.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

Sir George Lloyd's tour in the Southern Districts of the Presidency, though marred by an incident in Belgaum which should not have been allowed to happen, may be pronounced to be on the whole successful. The former tours of the heads of the province were generally punctuated by amiable addresses and courteous replies and ultimately ended in nothing definite. Sir George has sketched a braver policy for himself and has struck out an altogether new line. He believes in seeing things for himself, that is, so far as his entourage will allow him to see. He has realised that local bodies would like to hear something definite in reply to their demands rather than an indulgence in vague platitudes or assurances. There is a welcome frankness in his replies which was not always to be observed in the replies vouchsafed by former Governors. Specially Sir George Lloyd deserves the thanks of the public for his willingness to admit the faults and delays of Government. If some other satraps, who never admit that Government are in fault, were to cultivate the tone and policy of Sir George Lloyd, much of the existing embitterment would disappear of itself. Sir George has made a special note of the needs of the various districts he has visited and he has promised to see that Departments will not go to sleep over the questions raised as they have a peculiar fondness for doing from times immemorial. We should like to impress upon his Excellency, however, that his continued vigilance will be necessary if the assurances given are to be fulfilled. The delay of Government in settling even small matters is proverbial. Since the advent of Sir George, there is no doubt a stir, but it remains to be seen that matters do not revert to the former state of inanition.

There was a similarity in almost all the addresses presented and special aids and concessions were sought from Government. The Belgaum municipality was anxious to see the question of its water supply taken up. With the cooperation of the Cantonment Committee and the Chief of Sangli, who possesses the large and flourishing suburb of Shahapur, the scheme would be feasible. But it would be little short of madness to spend anything like 24 lakhs over it. A more modest scheme should be devised. As his Excellency observed and as the municipality also noted, a big water supply without an efficient drainage system would be an unmitigated danger. It is not possible for the mofussil municipalities to undertake any large schemes and to hope to meet the expenditure by the normal growth of their revenue. Special grants from Government are, therefore, necessary and they should be given more generously than hitherto. The sum available for local administration from the excess excise revenue obtained by the auction-system is 50 lakhs and municipalities with schemes ready would do well to approach Government early in the matter. The Belgaum municipality was quite within its rights in asking Government to raise their educational grant from one half to two-thirds and it would not do to put off the municipalities on the plea that money is required for the development of education in the rural areas. Money must be spent in the rural areas,—and no amount can be enough—but if ever the ideal of free and compulsory education is to be reached, the State should contribute at least 2/3 of the expenditure in the urban areas. The responsibility, it is admitted by the State, is peculiarly its own and it is only working through municipalities. It cannot be shirked by pleading more urgency in the rural areas. It may be questioned how far Sir George Lloyd was justified in quoting the Audit objections publicly in his reply to the Bijapur municipality and castigating the latter on the matter. It does not appear from his remarks that explanations from the municipality were called for. It is no secret that the the relations of the District authorities with the municipality were not very harmonious during the last triennium and Sir George would have done well to ascertain whether the municipality had anything to say in its defence. Moreover Sir George's remarks had no point, as we understand there has been a change in the municipality since then. Bijapur is particularly susceptible to famine and special protective measures are necessary. Sir George explained that canal irrigation is not possible as the level of the Krishna and Bhima rivers is very low. But a survey is to be made for selecting suitable sites for river pumping and well irrigation is to be encouraged. If canal construction is altogether impossible, it is another matter. But it is no valid argument to say that it should not be undertaken because it does not yield a particular rate of interest. The point is to save Bijapur from famine and canals from the Krishna and th Bhima must be constructed, if necessary disregarding the minimum yield fixed.

Sir George spoke a little plainly at Dharwar on caste differences. He rightly remarked that opposition should be based on questions of policy and not on caste differences. The one, as he said, betokens a sign of healthy interest and the other of antagonism. Considering local conditions prevalent but a little time ago, there was a peculiar propriety in these remarks. Replying to the address of the Dharwar District Local Board, Sir George Lloyd forecasted wider educational powers to be given to Boards generally. At present local Boards are practically non-existent, so far as education is concerned. Henceforward they will enjoy all the powers possessed by the municipalities. The question of feeder lines also, we are glad to note, is engaging the attention of Government and legislation may be expected empowering District Local Boards to construct them, as in Madras. We are sorry to note, however, that Sir George Lloyd is not very hopeful of such lines and we can discover no adequate reason for his despondency. Incidentally Sir George remarked that Government's policy as regards secondary education was to provide one model school in every district and leave further development to private effort. All we can say is that Government's policy is extremely mistaken and quite antiquated and that it is high time it was changed and liberalised. The experiment of starting English classes in primary schools is being made in a slipshod and niggardly fashion and in the whole of the Karnatak there is only one such school and that at Siddapur! Sir George spoke on the necessity of having a full-fledged technical institute at Dharwar and we hope the project will engage the attention of local leaders, specially when generous help is promised. The experiment of having non-official presidents of Taluka Boards is to be tried in two talukas in Dharwar. The experiment of non-official presidents of Local Boards has proved successful wherever it has been tried and we see no necessity for any such cautious or nervous advance. For the rest, we trust when Sir George returns to Poona he will deal sympathetically and, what is more, expeditiously, with the various questions raised by the different local bodies in the Southern Division.

INHUMAN.

The Bhatia community, in spite of its comparative smallness, is acknowledged to be among the most enterprising and, in some respects, enlightened communities of Western India. But we regret to note that men of light and leading among Bhatias are not sufficiently alive to the reproach attaching to their community in the matter of the revolting practice of the sale of girls which still obtains to a much larger extent among them than among many other sections of the Hindu community. A case of an atrocious type is mentioned by a correspondent in a letter we publish elsewhere. Can the leaders of the community find no way to bring to book such monsters in human shapes who trade in the happiness of innocent children in so heartless a fashion? Even granting that there is an abnormal paucity of eligible brides in the community—which is still a debatable point—, why should selfish and brutal plutocrats be allowed to add to the difficulties of the situation by remarrying at an old age with mere children, whom they are more likely than not to send to enforced widowhood in a few years? Educated leaders of the Hindu community are wont to plead the tyranny of the caste system, the social ostracism which they have to face, and the like, but we would like the conscience of the community to be roused at inhuman practices like the trade in child-brides and the weapon of social ostracism used to the full to drive away from the community moral lepers who thus barter away the happiness of children. The root of the evil, however, lies still deeper. As long as child marriages and enforced widowhood are tolerated or countenanced in Hindu Society, so long will the wrongs of womanhood cry for redress and Hindu Society itself remain a morally stunted organisation.

Notes of the Day.

Empire's Debt to India.

Meagre as is the summary of Sir Charles Munro's despatch on India's part in the war, published elsewhere, it ought to silence the carping critics, both in the Anglo-Indian press here and among their confreres in England, who have been seeking to belittle India's contribution in men and money towards winning the war for the Allies. High authorities civil as well as military, have borne full testimony to the fact that it was the Indian troops who bore the brunt during the first critical moment of the war and thus effectively stemmed the tide of German invasion towards the North Sea and that it was also the Indian troops who gave the first decisive blow that brought about eventually the downfall of the enemy. But for a smashing blow at the heart of Turkish military strength which Indian troops under General Allenby gave in Palestine, the downfall of Turkey would not have occurred so soon and the end of the Central Empires too in consequence would have been delayed. Apart from the immense quantities of war material supplied unstintedly to Great Britain and her Allies, India contributed nearly a million and a half men to win the war for civilisation and the Empire and the world should not forget the deep debt of gratitude they owe to her, in this matter. And what is India's reward?

Indian Army Reorganisation.

The announcement that Mr. Montagu has at last appointed a committee presided over by Lord Esher to enquire into the administration and organisation of the army in India, will be received with general satisfaction in this country. Mr. Montagu has only carried out a promise, which he and Lord Chelmsford held out in their joint report on constitutional reforms, that the question of affording extended opportunities of military service to educated Indians must be deferred to the end of war, but that it must be faced and settled. Both in the matter of commissions in the army and in the abolition of racial distinctions and other irksome restrictions of the Arms Act, the just claims of Indians have to be satisfied in a generous and straightforward manner. The policy of distrust, which has so long ruled in the counsels of the military authorities must give place to one of trust. As the Montagu-Chelmsford Report has it, "if he (an Indian) is otherwise qualified, race should no more debar him from promotion in the army than it does in the civil service." The conditions of volunteering should also be radically modified, and the aim of the Government should be to raise a citizen army rather than a purely mercenary one. To effect this reform, the pay of the Indian soldier should be materially improved to make it attractive to all classes of people. Whether the just aspirations of India in this respect will be satisfied will, however, depend on the composition of the committee and on its report.

Lt. Plunket's Acquittal.

The Associated Press report of Justice Broadway's summing-up and charge to the jury in the Havelian shooting case, which we publish in another column, reveal the miscarriage of justice in the case in a very serious light. Of course, when there is racial spirit imported into the matter, it is perhaps almost hopeless to expect justice to be done. But the presiding judge's summing-up and charge to the jury contain one two extraordinary admissions, which go to render the verdict not above challenge. First of all there is the extreme youth of the accused, who was only 19! Justice Broadway urged the jury to consider this tender age of the prisoner as well as his "inexperience." And yet this inexperienced youth was entrusted with a responsibility which extended even to the use of arms, according to secret orders conveyed to him! Though martial law was not yet in existence, the presumption in the youth's mind that it might be existing has been urged in his defence. So, it is not really Lt. Plunkett, who is to be blamed for the tragedy, but those who placed an inexperienced youth like him in possession of martial law powers in advance of the time. Two other damaging admissions are made; first, that there was no unlawful assembly of any sort at the time and the other that no post-mortem examination was held over the body of Khuda Baksh. Do these two facts enhance public confidence in the verdict of the jury?

A Talented Woman.

We regret to announce the untimely death of Mrs. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, wife of the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, which took place on Wednesday. The deceased was a very cultured woman and took an active and intelligent interest in public movements. She represented the women of the Madras Presidency on the delegation which waited upon Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. Though she belonged to a particularly orthodox household in a rigidly orthodox place she appreciated the condition of things sufficiently to hold progressive views. We express our sympathy with the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar in his bereavement.

The Telegraph Clerks.

As is generally the case, whenever any so-called reorganisation scheme is devised in the public departments, the loaves and fishes are invariably monopolised by a few in the upper ranks and the crumbs only, if at all, are thrown to the subordinate staff. The Indian Telegraph Department is a department which is notorious for the invidious racial distinctions which are enforced there, almost all the higher appointments being the monopoly of non-Indians and the lowest ranks of the service only being thrown open to Indians. If there is any departure from this scheme of things, such a thing need only be regarded as an exception and nothing more. Recently a "revised scheme" of emoluments of the services was brought into operation, but the long-standing grievances of the subordinate staff—who form the vast majority of employees of the Department—are hardly touched. Indeed, as correspondents have stated in these columns, there is in some directions a retrogression! The pay of the lowest grade clerk has been reduced from 40 to Rs. 30. The advantages of the time-scale recently sanctioned are denied to the subordinate clerical staff and the openings to them in the higher grades can be counted on the fingers. At least 10 per cent. of the Rs. 150—10—200 grade should be also thrown open to them. The length of their service should be counted for incremental purposes in the new scheme. Moreover, long service men working in the presidency towns should be entitled to transfers in the presidency just like other members of the Department. We hope the Director-General of Telegraphs, who is now in Bombay, will see his way to redress all these grievances of the Department's subordinate clerical staff.

Cooperative Housing.

Bombay may congratulate itself on the example it is setting to other cities in the direction of cooperative housing. The City now boasts of four or five societies actively engaged in carrying out cooperative housing programmes, each succeeding one being drawn up on more and more ambitious scales. The Saraswat Cooperative Housing Society gave the lead with its row of buildings at Gamdevi. Next in the field was the Bombay Catholic Copartnership Housing Society, which has undertaken a building programme at Santa Cruz to house about 200 families at a total cost of about 11½ lakhs of rupees. From the report of the Society, just made public, we learn that already about 17 families have been accommodated in the newly built cottages and that more cottages are under construction. It is anticipated that in about 4 years the Santa Cruz colony will be complete, affording accommodation to about 200 Catholic families, and providing for a church, a school, a hall, a store, a dispensary and such industrial establishments as may be found possible. In view of the difficulty of water supply, it has been decided to erect a water-tower with a capacity of 10,000 gallons as a storage reservoir.

Pressing Needs.

It is stated in the Society's report that the demand for cottages has all along been ahead of the supply, which shows how pressing the housing problem has become with all classes of people in Bombay So far, the cooperative housing movement in this city has proceeded along communal grooves. The Mangalorean Cooperative Housing Society, as well as the Kanara Housing Society, are both seeking to serve the needs of their individual communities. The Hindu Cooperative Housing Society, which is still in the process of formation, has a more ambitious programme, though retaining its communal character. It aims at providing building plots in the suburbs to members of the Society, who must all be Hindus, and helping them to erect small, but decent, dwellings, on the copartnership or cooperative lines. Constituted, unfortunately, as Indian society is at present the communal feeling may have to be utilised to secure the solution of the housing problem and no harm may result for some time if the cooperative housing movement progresses along this line. The other Indian communities such as the Mahomedan, the Jain, the Bene Israel and the Parsi not to speak to the various sections of the Hindu community itself, should bestir themselves to provide housing accommodation for the poorer members of their communities on cooperative lines in the same way as the pioneer societies named above have done.

The Time-Spirit.

We make no comment on the following from the "Nation":—

"During this month the indications of a spirit of unrest among our soldiers have become so serious that semi-official explanations of 'professional agitators' being at work have been issued to the Press. The officials, semi and otherwise, know this explanation is false, but no doubt hope the public is dull enough to allow the blame to be attributed to figments and moon-phases, if the false suggestion is made in time. The more recent case was the riot at Epsom, when a police-sergeant was killed and several policemen were injured, during an attack by Canadian soldiers on the police-station in order to take from the cells a comrade who had been arrested. On June 5th, men of the 3rd West Yorks made trouble over proceeding to India. On June 12th, there was a mutiny of the Black Watch at Dover because several hundred men declined to go again to the Continent. The next day, the Gordon Highlanders, at Aberdeen, protested against being sent to service in India, and against transference to the Cameronas. At Belmont, Surrey, a large number of men of the Labour Corps have been striking, and running their own camp. On June 15th, the big camp at Witley was burned down in a riot, and the same day men at Stafford refused to proceed to India. On June 16th, men of the R. A. M. C., who were ordered to take the place of men who had disobeyed orders at Whitchurch, refused to do it, and were arrested; but the Officer Commanding at Whitchurch, declined to accept their custody. These numerous, sporadic, and unrelated mutinies and riots, prompted by different reasons, cannot be referred to mythical 'professional agitators.'"

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru left Allahabad on Tuesday for Bombay, en route to England.

Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal with Messrs. N. G. Bordalvi and P. K. Burmah-Assamese delegates on deputation to England left on Tuesday for Bombay.

Mr. B. N. Khambata has been appointed Comptroller of his Palaces by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Bombay on Wednesday.

PEACE CLEMENCY.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

The following press note has been issued, dated Bombay Castle, 30th July 1919:—

Under the terms recently published by the Government of India, over 2,000 male criminal prisoners and 171 female criminal prisoners have been released from imprisonment in the British Jails in the Bombay Presidency as an act of clemency in celebration of the signature of the Treaty of Peace. In addition, about 3,400 male criminal prisoners and 137 female criminal prisoners have had their sentences substantially reduced, and 11 Civil Debtors have been released on payment of their debts amounting to nearly Rs. 600. From Agency Jails and Lock-ups 11 male criminal prisoner have been released and 50 male criminal prisoners have had their sentences reduced.

BANQUET TO SIR HENRY WILSON.

PREMIER'S WARM TRIBUTE.

PROMITED FIELD-MARSHALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30.

The House of Commons gave a banquet in honour of Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The company included Viscount French and the Ministers. Mr. Lloyd George giving the toast of Sir Henry Wilson, referred to his tactfulness in smoothing the difficulties among the Allies and his astounding foresight. Alluding to Sir Henry Wilson's part in securing the unity of command in the field, Mr. Lloyd George said that when unity was established its success was due largely to the complete loyalty with which Marshal Haig accepted it and worked with it. It was right that this should be known. Success was also largely due to the unwavering support which Sir Henry Wilson gave to the genius of Marshal Foch. Mr. Lloyd George eulogised Sir Henry Wilson's services in despatching the expeditionary force which saved France and Europe and announced that Sir Henry Wilson had been promoted to the rank of a field-marshal.

TRIBUTE TO NAVAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMIRALTY'S SAVING OF £42,50000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30.

In the House of Commons the debate on the vote of sixty millions for the Navy, Sir Donald Maclean expressed gratification at the reductions in the personnel and ships and paid a warm tribute to the business capacity of the naval administration.

Replying to the debate on the vote on account, which was agreed to Mr. Macnamara stated that since the armistice the Admiralty had cancelled 326 ships and craft resulting in the net saving of forty-two and a half million sterling.

"NAVY IS INSURANCE FOR OUR OVERSEAS TRADE."

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S SPEECH AT LEICESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

Admiral Beatty accepting the freedom of the City of Leicester, said the Navy was the insurance for our overseas trade. It never rattled sabre and had never been a menace to any but those who ventured to disturb the peace. Germany had failed in her desperate attempt to close our overseas highways. We had to struggle for prosperity but possessed the means in our mercantile marine. These men could be relied on to do their bit towards re-establishing our position in the mercantile world.

AALAND ISLANDS.

BALTIC COMMISSION RECOMMEND NEUTRALISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30.

PARIS.—The Baltic Commission has recommended that the Aaland Islands be neutralised under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

JAPANS VIEWS RE: SHANTUNG SECRET PACT.

NO STATEMENT TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 29.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

The Havas Agency states that the unofficial utterances by the Japanese delegation indicate that the Japanese will make no statement regarding the Shantung secret pact on the ground that they are not interested in the explanations to the American Senate. It is also denied that President Wilson cabled to Baron Makino asking him to make a statement regarding the Japanese promises.

MINERS' FEDERATION.

FAVOUR ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 30.

The Miners' Federation has sent an urgent appeal to Yorkshire in favour of acceptance of the terms, meanwhile the suspension of hundred main line services which has been fixed for Monday has been suspended. Although the export order for South Wales has been cancelled it is expected that trade will not become normal before August. It appears that several of older Yorkshire mines have been destroyed and a number of others will be water logged for months.

STRIKE SITUATION EASIER.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

MOST STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12 noon, July 30.

The strike situation is distinctly and many miners have resumed in Nottingham, North Stafford, Monmouth, Derby and Lancashire. The remaining strikers in Nottingham will resume work to-day.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the Government and the Miners' executive have reached an agreement whereby piece rates will be increased by an average amount corresponding to the ten per cent. reduction of the amount estimated in the Sankey interim report in order to ensure that piece workers will not suffer any loss of earnings. Both the sides seem satisfied and the strike is expected to end very soon.

MINERS RETURNING TO WORK.

EXPECTED AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30.

As a result of the meeting of the Miners' Federation and the Coal Controller it is understood that an amicable settlement will probably be arranged to-morrow on the matter of the pumping of pits in Yorkshire. Sir Eric Geddes has returned to London.

YORKSHIRE MEETING POSTPONED.

MEN TO BE CONSULTED RE: AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., July 30.

Contrary to expectation, the Yorkshire Miners Council did not meet to-day. Mr. Smith, its president, announced that the men must be consulted before accepting the agreement arrived at between the Government and the Miners' Federation.

DISCUSSION IN CABINET.

KING RECEIVES PREMIER IN AUDIENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., July 30.

The Premier presided over a full cabinet meeting to-day. It is understood that the coal situation was the chief subject of discussion. Mr. Lloyd George was subsequently received in audience by the King.

DEMAND FOR DEFINITE TRADE POLICY.

PREMIER ON ITS DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12 noon, July 30.

Replying to the deputation of the National Union of Manufacturers, the Premier stated that in view of the present labour unrest it was very difficult for the Government to attempt to formulate a definite trade policy, but the Government hoped to do so and make an announcement before the recess. It was quite impossible, however, to give legislative effect to the policy at present and he thought the proper course would be to extend the restrictions expiring on September 1st until Parliament had an opportunity to deal with the matter.

EXPORT OF COAL FROM SOUTH WALES.

ORDER OF PROHIBITION BY MISTAKE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12 noon, July 30.

The Government has prohibited the export of coal from South Wales except for the British coaling stations. Coal is being despatched to areas where there is a shortage.

LATER.

It is officially stated that the notice prohibiting the export of coal from Cardiff was due to a mistake. The notice has now been withdrawn.

NO HOPES OF DECREASE IN FOOD PRICES.

FOOD CONTROLLER ON ITS CAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., July 30.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Food Controller, speaking at Dartford, held out no hope that the food prices would come down. Profiteering, he said, was not the cause. If every profiteer were guillotined the prices would not come down. The chief cause was the great destruction during the past five years and the higher wages and higher costs all round. The only remedy was greater production.

STARVING RUSSIA.

PUBLIC FEEDING IN PETROGRAD.

BOLSHEVISTS' EMERGENCY PRECAUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

Reuter learns that the latest information from Russia is that rations are so reduced in Petrograd that public feeding has been in operation since July 1st. Those holding workmen's certificates are given preference. Those in the third food category are starving. It is practically impossible to purchase food as one pound of bread costs 130 roubles. It is reported that the Bolshevists keep special trains in readiness to carry them and their families to Moscow in the event of anything happening in Petrogard.

BLOCKADE OF THE BALTIC.

QUESTION BEFORE SUPREME COUNCIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM),
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12 noon, July 30.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council is considering the question of the blockade of the Baltic. When the blockade of Germany was raised the blockade against Russia was automatically abolished, hence it is possible for arms and ammunition now to reach the Russian Bolshevists. The difficulty is that as the Allies are not officially at war with the Bolshevists, the blockade cannot by an international law be reconstituted against the Boleshvists.

KAISER'S TRIAL.

It is understood that the Council, replying to Bethmann-Hollweg's offering himself for trial in the place of the Kaiser, will state that the Allies cannot permit a substitute as the Kaiser's case is specially covered by Clause 227 of the Treaty, stipulating for five special judges sitting on the tribunal, whereas, other enemy subjects can be tried before ordinary courts.

CASE AGAINST POST MASTER GENERAL.

MARCONI COMPANY AWARDED 590,000 DAMAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12 noon, July 30.

Mr. Justice Lawrence has awarded the Marconi Company £590,000 sterling on their claim for seven million sterling against the Postmaster-General for an alleged breach of contract under which the Company were to construct a chain of six long-distance stations within the Empire.

STRIKE OF 30.000 WORKERS IN BERLIN.

THREAT TO CUT OFF TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
BERLIN, July 26.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 30.

Thirty thousand metal-workers and electricians have struck, threatening to cut off telegraphs and telephones.

STANDARD OIL CO.

DOUBLES ITS CAPITALISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
NEW YORK, July 26.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 30.

The Standard Oil Co. has announced the issue of hundred million dollars capital, practically doubling its capitalisation for the purpose of pushing vast schemes of development.

DENIKIN'S PROGRESS TOWARDS KURSK CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 30.

The War Office states that the squadron of General Denikin's Cossacks raided the Astrakhan-Urbakh Railway, hundred miles east of Tsaritsin and destroyed the line in six places. General Denikin's progress towards Kursk has continued. Fighting is proceeding west of Kharkoff with varying success.

REPEAL OF CANADIAN RECIPROCITY ACT.

RECOMMENDED BY AMERICAN HOUSE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
WASHINGTON, July 27.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 30.

The House Committee has recommended repeal of the Canadian Reciprocity Act. This is interpreted as a first step towards erecting high tariffs to protect American products.

FALL OF DVINA RIVER.

BRITISH FORCES NOT IN PERIL.

EFFECT OF DEFECTION OF RUSSIAN FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12 noon, July 30.

Reuter learns that the unprecedented fall of the Dvina river has occurred, but it is considered that the British forces are not in peril as it is expected that the river will soon rise permitting the passage of our ships again.

The deputation of the local Russ. forces on the Onega front has materially changed the situation and the Cabinet is now reviewing the question. Broadly speaking, the alternatives for us are remaining in Russia at the cost of considerable effort or the prospect in a very few years of having a reconstituted Russia under German domination and control.

NORTH RUSSIA IN UNPROMISING SITUATION.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOLSHEVIST ARMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

"The Times" correspondent at Archangel describes the situation in North Russia as unpromising owing to the hitherto unsuccessful operations of the new troops from England, also the difficulty caused by lowness of water in the Dvina, the effects of the dramatic defeat of Koltchak and the attitude of the North Russians. He relates how the "Dyer's battalion" composed of ex-bolshevist soldiers revolted on July 7th, killed five British officers and several Russian officers and then called on the Russian battalion to revolt but without success. It is since known, however, that the Russian soldiers on the two sectors of General Ironside's front mutined. The correspondent says the Bolshevist army has improved in quality, notably in its gunnery, and declares that a complete withdrawal from North Russia would be not merely a military disaster but a calmity from the civilised world.

SITUATION ON DNIEPER FRONT.

ALL BOLSHEVIK ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 30.

The War Office states on the Astrakhan front there is no change. On the Tsaritsin front the Bolsheviks claim to have recaptured a series of villages on the Volga, south of Kamishin. In the fighting east of Balashov the volunteers claim to have captured 800 Bolsheviks. On the Kharsov-Poltava front the Bolshevik advance against Kharkov has been unsuccessful, the volunteers having recaptured Bogodukhov and advanced fifty miles west of Kharkov, where heavy fighting is now proceeding. On the Dnieper front all Bolshevik attacks against Ekaterinoslav have been beaten off.

AMERICAN FORCE IN SIBERIA.

SENT TO PROTECT SIBERIAN RAILWAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 30.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson informed the Senate that the American force in Siberia was primarily sent to protect the Siberian Railway, and it would remain as long as protection was necessary.

GALACIA IN POLISH HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A Warsaw telegram states that according to a Polish official communiqué the whole of Galicia to the old Austro-Russian frontiers along the river Dedues is now in Polish hands.

BULGARIAN TREATY.

PEACE CONFERENCE ANXIOUS FOR PRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

The Peace Conference is anxious to present the Bulgarian Treaty early next week, but the dispute over the disposition of Thrace may cause considerable delay in its presentation.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 30.

PARIS.—A telegram from Vienna states that Bella Kun's troops operating against the Rumanians have sustained serious reverse leaving 4,000 dead.

COPENHAGEN.—A Vienna telegram states that the Foreign Secretary Bauer has resigned owing to the failure of his efforts to open negotiations with Italy regarding the Southern frontiers.

COLON.—Four American dreadnoughts have negotiated the Gatun locks on the Panama Canal *en route* for the Pacific. This is the first time that such ships have passed.

HELSINGFORS.—A Petrograd telegram states that the Red troops by most sanguinary methods have suppressed a general strike against the Soviet government, especially against the mobilisation order.

ARMY ORGANISATION IN INDIA.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINETED.

LORD ESHER AS PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., July 30.

Mr. Montagu has appointed a committee presided over by Lord Esher and composed of seven Indian Army experts to enquire into the administration and organisation of the army in India.

NEW PRESIDENT OF FINLAND.

PROFESSOR STAHLBERG ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., July 30.

HELSINGFORS.—The diet has elected Professor Stahlberg President of Finland. He received 140 votes and Mannerheim 50.

YORKSHIRE MINERS' STRIKE NOT YET SETTLED.

POSITION IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE MINES IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

The Yorkshire miners' strike has not yet been settled. The Miners' Association is awaiting the owners' proposals, but the position in the mines in South Yorkshire has improved owing to 146 winding enginemen having resumed. 350 naval men have been called in to the Prince of Wales colliery at Pontefract and are working at sixteen pits.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNI

FIRST ROUND OF DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

In the first round of the Davis Cup Britain beat South Africa winning the first three of the five matches.

BOLSHEVISTS' PROGRESS.

REPORTED CAPTUREOF A RAILWAY JUNCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12 noon, July 30.

The Bolshevists claim to have reached a line, thirty miles north-west of Alapaevsk, captured the railway junction at Egorshino, fifty miles south-west of Irbit, and reached within thirteen miles of Verkhneuralsk.

CANTEEN PROFITS DURING WAR.

ORGANISATION FOR DISPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 30.

The Government has approved the organisation for the disposal of Canteen profits accumulated during the war. The sums involved are considerable and will be devoted to the benefit of disabled and discharged officers and men, benefit of widows, children and orphans of deceased officers and men, provision of social and recreation benefit for ex-serving officers and men, benefit of serving officers and men as regards recreation, etc. Of the sum involved a proport on belongs to the troops of the Dominions, Colonies and India, which proportion will be deducted and transferred to those concerned. The organisation will not be connected with any Government department

REDS OCCUPY KISUJSZALLAS AND TURKEVE.

RUMANIANS DRIVEN BACK ACROSS THEISS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
COPENHAGEN, July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 30.

A message from Budapest states that the Hungarians claim that the Reds have occupied Kisujszallas and Turkeve and have driven back the Rumanians across Theiss. The cavalry has reached Karcag.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30

The Army beat the Navy by an innings and 76 runs.

Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 125 runs.

Kent beat Surrey by 136 runs

The match between Nottinghamshire and the Australians was drawn

Lancashire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 44 runs.

The match between Essex and Hampshire was drawn.

IRELAND AND RUSSIA.

BRITISH POLICY CONDEMNED BY MR. ASQUITH.

VIGOROUS ATTACK ON GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

Mr. Asquith speaking at Edgeware vigorously attacked the Government especially condemning its policy towards Ireland and Russia. He declared that attempts to commit us further in Russia should be resisted. He mentioned that there were never so many placemen in the House of Commons since the time of Queen Anne.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST.

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

The dath is announced of Nat Gould.

[The late Mr. Nathaniel Gould was born in Manchester in 1857; educated at Strathmore House, Southport; married in 1856 Elizabeth Madeline Ruska; had three sons and two daughters. He was a Journalist, of wide experience for 25 years in England and Australia. He wrote in all about a hundred and thirty novels.]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

The Bulgarian delegation has arrived.

ALLIED NOTE TO HUNGARY.

BLOCKADE NOT TO BE RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

PARIS, 26.—The Supreme Council has presented a note to Hungary pointing out that Bela Kun's Government broke the armistice and adding that food cannot be supplied nor the blocade raised unless a government really representing the people of Hungary is established.

RENNER APPOINTED FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

VIENNA.—Renner has been appointed Foreign Minister.

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' FUNDS.

GOVERNMENT DECIDE ON CO-ORDINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 30.

According to the "Daily Express", Government has decided to co-ordinate all sailors' and soldiers' funds totalling seven millions and organise a more effective system of distribution and assistance. Sir Julian Byng takes charge of the organisation, one of the chief objects of which will be to assist officers and men to emmigrate to the Dominions.

"OUR PROSPECTS ARE NOT SO UNFAVOURABLE."

GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
BERLIN July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 30.

In contrast to Germany's protestations of helplessness before the signature of the peace is the utterance of Schmidt, the Minister of Finance in the Weimar Assembly.—"Despite the blockade our prospects are not so unfavourable. The coal mines etc., will soon be in working order.

"DAILY STRIKES WILL LEAD TO DISASTER."

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 27
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 30.

Labourite Mr. U. H. Thomas, who has returned from a visit to America, speaking at Derby, urged workers to remember that the country was at present living on borrowed capital. He did not want to abandon the strike weapon, but it should only be used in the last resort. The present daily strikes would certainly lead to disaster. If Trades Unions wished to enforce demands they should do so in the House of Commons.

ANNIVERSARY OF 2ND BATTLE OF MARNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

EPERNAY.—The anniversary of the second battle of Marne was impressingly celebrated in the presence of the French, British and Italian representatives.

SECOND AHMEDABAD TRIBUNAL.

NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE.

HOW THE WOODEN KEYS WERE REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The second special tribunal reassembling to-day proceeded with hearing the cross-examination of prosecution witness Kalidas Kashibhai by Mr. Nariman who appears in this case on behalf of accused No. 7. Witness further deposed that he lived in Ahmedabad in a shop opposite the Electric Installation where Janubhai, police inspector, also stayed with him. Witness did not talk to Janubhai about what he stated in the court yesterday.

Further cross-examined by Mr. V. J. Patel, counsel for accused Nos. 8 and 10, he deposed that he (witness) was convicted in connection with the theft of a box containing documents, but no ornaments. He was carrying on dairy business for the last seven years and he had closed his dairy at Measana a month before the derailment. Witness knew one Nathalal Damodar Chokshi of Nadiad and had purchased gold worth Rs. 61-3-6 from him and had passed a receipt under the name of Kalidas Garbad, but witness was not sure of having made his signature under Kalidas Garbad's name anywhere else; the date on the receipt was 3-4-19.

Continuing witness stated that Chhotalal Gamadia accused 5 went with him from the station side and not from the municipal pump and was not one of the two who came from the side of the pump. Wooden keys were removed by small stones and not by a hammer. He did not remember to have said before the District Magistrate that they were removed by a hammer. He only inferred from the spanner which Chhotalal Rajeshwar brought that there might have been a hammer also. Witness admitted to have stated before the District Magistrate that Chhotalal Rajeshwar was sent to bring oil from the pump, but as it was untrue he was now prepared to state in this court that it was Chhotalal Gamadia who was sent. He took Chhotalal Rajeshwar's name as he did not want to implicate Chhotalal Gamadia. Witness admitted that out of confusion he omitted to mention the circumstances of the train passing from Ahmedabad before the Collector. His mention of Kalia Wagri in the statement before the collector was not correct. In order to save himself he resorted to this falsehood. He did meet Motilal Hiralal after his statement to the collector on the 2nd or 3rd day and did not tell him anything about the pardon.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. J. D. Davar counsel for accused Nos. 11, 12 and 14. He said Bhalabhai, accused No. 11 and Magan Raja accused No. 14 belonged to respectable families and both of them were men of means and position and respected by all in Nadiad. He knew them for the last 3 or 4 years. Witness learnt for the first time from Bhalabhai accused No. 11, of the scheme to derail the special train that was going that night and he was also advised by Bhalabhai not to go to Ahmedabad as there was firing going on there. It did not occur to witness that by derailing he was endangering the innocent lives of 500 men. He assisted the accused in the derailment whole-heartedly under the belief that it was a meritorious act. On being asked whether he gave false names in the hope of saving himself, he admitted to have given Kalia Wagri's name so that he could save himself. It was Bhalabhai who asked about the time of the special train and witness simply followed him.

The cross-examination of witness was not over when the court rose for the day.

RENNER ASKS FOR EXTENSION OF TIME.

TO CONSIDER PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

ST. GERMAIN.—Renner has asked for extension of time to consider the peace treaty.

STRIKE OF BUILDERS' LABOURERS SETTLED.

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

MELBOURNE.—It is expected that seamen in all the states will unhesitatingly adopt the leaders' advice and resume work. The loss in wages is estimated at two and half millions. The strike of builders' labourers has been settled. The loss of wages in this dispute was one hundred thousand pounds.

MR. HORNIMAN AND CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am entirely at one with Mr. Jamshed Mehta, when he suggests the name of Mr. B. G. Horniman, as the President of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. There is not one Indian who will not feel delighted at the sight of Mr. Horniman deservedly occupying the Presidential chair of the next Congress. Mr. Horniman's selection will also convince the British Nation that behind this great and sincere Englishman is a solid mass of Indian public opinion.

By conferring this honour upon a selfless worker for India's cause, as Mr. Horniman undoubtedly is, India will not only honour herself but will once more get the opportunity of displaying to the world that among her faults ingratitude has no place whatsoever.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH COLONIES.

"A QUESTION OF MONEY AND MEN."

LORD MILNER ON OPPORTUNITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 30.

The East African Dinner was held at Savoy Hotel, last night. Mr. Owen Philipps presided and proposed the toast of Lord Milner. He referred to the excellent opportunities existing in East Africa for those with moderate capital and ability to work.

Lord Milner replying said, he had endeavoured to follow the footsteps of Mr. Chamberlain, and had initiated a new system and new spirit in the development of non-self-governing portions of the Empire which he hoped would be maintained by his successors. He would keep an open mind and open ear to representations of those actually interested and with the experience of countries whose policy was entrusted to his care. We had hitherto only scathed the fringe of those great non-self-governing territories. He had a fine record for justice and humane government, but were only at the beginning of use of material resources. A colonial administrator, who took his work seriously would have the word "Transportation", written on his heart. Efficient transportation by sea and land was the foundation of all great material progress. The development of our colonies was a question of money and men. Wise expenditure on development was not a waste, but an economy. (Cheers). The men wanted for colonial administration were men of drive and energy interested in the countries they were going to administer. He paid a tribute to the men of the colonial service who stuck to their post during the war under peculiar hardships. East Africa was an Empire in itself. We were holding it under mandate from the Great Powers. There was nothing in the conditions under which we held this territory opposed to the principles on which the existing Empire was administered. He did not desire to see as a result of the war, a great expansion of British controlled territory. We had to accept it because it was our duty to the world to accept fresh responsibilities. As regards East Africa his misgivings were small, because the extension of territory did not involve any increase of burden.

BAUER'S RESIGNATION.

RECEIVED WITH GENERAL SATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 30.

VIENNA, 27.—Bauer's resignation has been received with general satisfaction, since he was undoubtedly against the Entente and meddled with Franco-Italian relations. It is expected that his resignation will expedite the signing of the Austrian treaty.

RACING AT HOME.

ARION WINS LIVERPOOL CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12 noon, July 30.

The result of the Liverpool Cup is as follows:—

Arion	1
Chuette	2
King John	3

Six ran. Won by three lengths, with the same between the second and the third.

Betting at the start:—6 to 4 against Arion, 3 to 1 against Chuette, 33 to 1 against King John.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Lord Jersey's ch c ARION 4 yr by Valens, Post Horn ..... K
Mr. W. W. Bailey's b f 3 yr by CICERO Chate .....
Capt. Gills Loder's ch c KING JOHN 4 yrs by Roi Herod, Miranda 3

Betting:—6-4 against Arion, 3-1 Chuette, 33-1 King John. Six ran, Arion winning by three lengths, a similar distance separating second and third.

The Liverpool Cup course is Oval, 1 mile 3 furs. 100 yards round, the far side gently declining and the other rising from the Canal to the finish. The Cup distance is 1 mile 3 furs. and like a good many other races it is run in a left direction. The race is a handicap of £1,200; second £100, third £50 from the stakes; by subscription of £25 each with £15 forfeit, or £5 only if declared by July 9th; winners after publication of the weights to carry 4 lb., of a handicap or a race value £400 to carry 6 lb. winners of two handicaps or a race worth £800 to carry 10 lbs. but no penalty for races of less than 6 fur.; horses originally handicapped at 9st or upwards to carry only half the foregoing penalties respectively.

It is not surprising to find Lord Jersey's Arion the winner for in the Lincolnshire, City and Suburban, and Victoria, Arion knocked at the door of victory ultimately winning the Jubilee at bottom weight in a common canter by six lengths.

In the Newmarket Handicap carrying more weight and with Donoghue up, Arion won out of four starters and after winning the Newbury Cup by four lengths was second to Irish Elegance in the Royal Hunt Cup. In last year's Cambridgeshire, Arion was fourth. The winner has a good pedigree for his sire was by Ben d'Or and his dam by Royal Hampton. Lord Jersey is the ex-senior steward of the Jockey Club and officiated during all the war with much success.

Chuette, which originally was the property of Captain G. C. H. Davy. As a two year old the filly won the Ditch Mile Nursery Handicap at Newmarket carrying 7st. 3lb. and a fortnight later with Donoghue up and carrying 8st. won a similar race. She was third in the Old Nursery carrying 8st. 4lb. beating Splendid Spur who was third in the Eclipse Stakes this month and with a load of 9st. ran third in the seven furlong Criterion Nursery Handicap. This year Chuette was second in the Spring Stakes at Newmarket over 1¼ miles and first in the North Derby over a 1½ mile course.

King John ran in this year's Jubilee carrying 8st. 3lb. and was amongst the "also rans." The son of Roi Herode was not due for many engagements this year. Last year he won the Irish Derby in which race Panther was defeated this year as well as well as in the English Derby and at the 1918 Newmarket Spring Meeting he won the Chippenham Plate.

COLLAPSE OF TANSA AQUEDUCT.





Photos by Fred. Mitchell.

The above photographs show the repair works that are being carried on to set right the Tansa Aqueduct (120 feet in length) which collapsed on Sunday last.

LATEST CABLES.

10,000 LEIGH MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK,

MILLION TONS LOST DUE TO STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. midnight July 30.

Ten thousand miners at Leigh have decided to return to work immediately. It is estimated that the strike has already resulted in loss of a million tons.

RAISULI'S MEN ATTACK SPANISH CONVOY.

TRIBESMEN'S RAID ON VILLAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. midnight July 30.

"The Times" learns from Tangier that Raisuli's followers on July 20th attacked a Spanish convoy proceeding to post at Elhaud which has been cut off. The garrison's position is desperate owing to shortage of water. Tribesmen are constantly raiding Spanish villages, looting livestock.

ITALO-GREEK SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. midnight July 30.

PARIS.—The settlement of Italo-Greek differences regarding Epirus is expected shortly.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON PUNJAB METHODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a citizen of London and an earnest student of Indian Economics and Political Evolution, I wonder, if I could ask my countrymen in India to find room in their thoughts to ponder the tragedy underlying the following.—

Aged 27. Private practitioner. Married and has two sons. "Has always identified himself with anything that conduced to the welfare of his people." Sentenced to transportation for life.

Aged 33. A Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine and Gold Medalist. Has an aged father, a wife and several children. Transportation for life.

Aged 50. "As a social reformer he was specially interested in the elevation of the depressed classes." Transportation for life and the forfeiture of all his property.

Aged 53. Called to the Bar 1892. Member of the All-India Congress Committee. "Had interested himself in the commercial regeneration of his country." Forfeiture of all property and transportation for life.

Surely there are Englishmen in India besides myself, who feel such sentences to be altogether too heavy a punishment these days for purely political offences?

Why only yesterday, I read of another offender—a real offender this time—a certain person in India named Brewin, and what do you think was *his* crime and *his* sentence? An indecent assault upon a European girl-child barely nine, and the horrible punishment inflected upon him was *two months' simple imprisonment*!

God Almighty knows what the people of England will say of these things when some of us men get back. India's Renaissance will look like getting hurried along somewhat.—Yours, etc.,

FREDERICK A. KEMP.

July 29.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers inform me through your widely circulated paper or otherwise as to the existence of a convenient book discussing at some length different system of *Franchise*?

Hoping to be obliged, yours etc.

C. D. DESAI.

H. A. House, Sandhurst Road.
Bombay, July 29.

The calculated annual death rates in the Madras for the week ending 26th instant is 64-6 against 43-6 per mile. The increase is due partly to registration of deaths of previous week during this week as Saturday the 19th was a holiday for registration offices, it being the peace celebration day and partly due to the rise in mortality under influenza.

BOMBAY'S WATER-FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I write in connection with the lack of water-supply throughout Bombay and the consequential demand which those whose taps have failed, make upon the favoured few. While some of the latter are extremely courteous and generous, there are others who display a spirit of uncharitableness. A case in point is that which occurred this morning when the House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital forbade servants from the neighbouring buildings to help themselves from the five taps located in the hospital grounds. When permission was courteously asked, he point-blank refused it on the ground that he and his hospital required all the water, and that he could not spare a single drop to outsiders; and simultaneously he acted up to his saying by making one of the servants *pour out the contents of a full bucket on the ground*. Can anyone imagine such perversion of spirit and that too in a high official, who is supposed to know the principles of sanitation better than laymen, when the whole city is crying for water? The hospital authorities took no steps whatever to store water in vessels for their requirements; and any man of common sense knows that a water-tap does not store water within itself—even for a hospital. Where was the harm then in others taking water from hospital taps that ran profusely?

I write this letter not so much to bring this one case to public notice as to appeal, on behalf of the suffering public, to the generous side of those on whom demand is made for water in these days of water-famine. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

AQUADUCT.

Bombay, July 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Undoubtedly it is a great mishap that 120 feet of the Tansa aqueduct should have given way. With the present supply of water available in the city from Tulsi and Vihar, there is no reason why water should not have been available throughout the city at a high pressure for certain hours during the day. As long as water can be stored and distributed from the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs water with a certain pressure to reach the second floor at least during certain hours can be apportioned intermittently to the various parts of the city. This is so. For I could get water from a tap in the High Court Law Library at 2 p.m., on Tuesday last. This is due to an unequal distribution of water at high pressure in the city. In fairness to the wants of other localities there should have been a constant supply of water from the 1st of July throughout the city. If the Corporation or the Water Sub-Committee were to bestir themselves promptly, it would be found that the present scarcity of water in the city should have been avoided or minimised, if the water department had not been allowed to have its own way in the apportionment of water with or without pressure in the city. I say this from my past experience as a member of the Water-Supply and Distribution Committee. I hope equal treatment as regards pressure will be meted out to all the parts of the city, wherever possible, without any favouritism. It is a heart-rending sight to see people going from door to door in search of water in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

RAMKRISHNA S. NAVALKAR.

BOMBAY WATER FAMINE.

EXPECTED CONTINUANCE TILL SUNDAY.

RISE IN MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.

The apprehension entertained about a probable recrudescence of either the cholera or influenza epidemic on account of the water famine now prevailing in Bombay, unfortunately looks like going to prove true and that, too, sooner than expected, for the figures of attacks and deaths from cholera recorded on Tuesday show a very disquieting rise over those of the preceding day. On Monday this disease registered only 2 attacks and 1 death, while during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. yesterday, there were no less than 10 attacks and 6 deaths from this fell disease. A rise has also occurred in the mortality from plague, there being 3 attacks and 2 deaths from this disease on Tuesday as compared to 1 death on Monday. Small-pox registered 1 attack on Tuesday as against 1 attack and 1 death on the preceding day. Three out of the six attacks from cholera were imported cases and an equal number occurred in the harbour, but even then the large number of deaths, namely 10, from that disease, should be considered a disquieting sign. Cholera is the one disease that is most closely associated with dirt and filth, and, as expected, the first effects of the shortage of the city's water supply are noticeable in the rise recorded in the mortality from that disease. Bombay has now gone for four days practically without water except for the two dolefuls that are served out in the morning and evening. It is perhaps too early yet to judge of the effects of the shortage of water supply upon the city's health for they have only just begun to be felt and none can foretell what the effects would be a day or two hence.

Reparing the Aqueduct.

The reassuring feature of the situation however is the great pains taken by the Municipal Executive, under Mr. P. W. Monie, to expedite the work of repairing the aqueduct. Mr. Monie has been exerting himself most strenuously to leave nothing undone that could even in the slightest degree expedite the work, and is promptly despatching any assistance that is asked for from the scene of the occurrence. The Hydraulic Engineer, who is on the spot, reported to the Commissioner on Tuesday that the work of repairing the aqueduct was getting on well, and a further report from him received yesterday shows that the work continues to progress very well. If the present satisfactory progress continues and the work is not impeded by rains, the work is expected to finish by Sunday, when the city may hope to see the normal supply of water restored.

MEETING OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, consideration was given to the letter from the Commissioner, regarding the collapse of the masonry aqueduct carrying the Tansa water supply. The letter has already been published in these columns.

Sir Sassoon J. David suggested whether the collapse might not be due to the structure having become old and consequently defective and whether there was no danger of the whole of it collapsing at a future date. The present collapse was a warning that the aqueduct which was built so long as 1888 was getting old and that there was a possibility of a further collapse.

The Chairman said they had better reserve their criticism till they had a report from the Commissioner. In the meantime he (the Chairman) invited members to go with him to visit the place of the occurrence and inspect the aqueduct.

Dr. M. C. Javle enquired whether these works were regularly inspected by the staff. He also enquired whether the collapse might not be due to percolation.

No Hope from Vehar.

The Commissioner said the percolation had been detected by the staff but such a collapse was not anticipated. When the Ghat Kopar reservoir was completed they would have a week's supply in reserve to meet any such emergency as the present one. The work of that reservoir, which had been delayed on account of the war, was now being vigorously pushed on.

Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha enquired if the Tulsi and Vehar lakes could not give a larger supply of water to meet the present deficiency.

The Commissioner, replying in the negative, said the capacity of these lakes in that direction had already been reached.

Mr. H. P. Mody said it was a lucky thing for Bombay that the accident had not occurred earlier in the season when the Vehar and Tulsi lakes were practically empty, otherwise they would have had to drink muddy water.

The Chairman said that instead of making any criticisms at the present stage they should request the Commissioner to expedite the work of repairing the aqueduct with a view to restore the normal supply of water. They should reserve their criticisms until they got the report.

The letter was recorded.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

THOROUGH-GOING REFORM ADVOCATED.

SADLER COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

"REMAKABLE FOR THROUGHNESS INVESTIGATION."

"MADRAS TIMES" COMMENTS.

The "Madras Times" writes:—The report of the Calcutta University Commission is a noteworthy document. It is remarkable for its thoroughness of investigation, its volume of opinion, and the conciseness of its recommendations. It is also remarkable for its length. The report consists of 13 volumes with a total of nearly 5,000 pages, the whole forming a mass of reading matter which cannot be rapidly digested. As a preliminary it will only be possible to indicate briefly the main features of the recommendations which are contained in volumes 4 and 5.

The Commissioner's report is, in its own way, one of the most important documents published by the Government of Indian recent years. Though nominally confined to the special conditions of Bengal its recommendations and discussions can be applied, with limitations, to educational conditions all over India. The first three volumes deal with a "review of the present state of high education in Bengal and of the social conditions which affect its welfare." Volume 4 begins by establishing the need for a new departure.

"The most striking feature of the situation," the Report says, "is the eager demand for Secondary and College education in which English is the medium of instruction. Bengal has always shown a strong predisposition towards Western learning."

In drawing attention to the most conspicuous defects in the existing educational system the report says:—

"In the first place the colleges have to deal with large numbers of students insufficiently prepared for the methods and standards of University work. A considerable portion of the candidates who pass the matriculation and enter college are not ready for University teaching. In order to take advantage of what the University can offer they should have a more thorough command of English, should possess a wider range of general knowledge, and should be mature in character and judgment. The Intermediate classes do not rightly belong to the University stage. They are preparatory to it and in a more fully organised system would find there place in the sphere of higher secondary education."

"The remedy will be found," the report goes on, "in a thorough-going reform of secondary and higher education in Bengal. Our evidence shows that this is the most urgent need. The schools should have a wider curriculum, a larger proportion of trained teachers, and improved equipment."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

So inter-dependent are the definite recommendations and their explanations that it is difficult to reproduce them briefly or sufficiently—but the following is an outline of the main suggestions. The need for and the effect of their introduction must be discussed later:—

(1) That admission to the courses provided by the University in preparation for a degree should in future take place at the level of what is now called the Intermediate examination. The present matriculation should cease to entitle a student to enter upon a University course.

(2) But the above recommendation involves a recasting of the system of secondary education in Bengal.

"We have come to the conclusion," the report says, "that the future welfare of the University depends upon improvements being made in secondary education," and so.

(3) A new authority must be created to reorganise secondary and intermediate education in Bengal.

"The systematic reorganisation and improvement of higher secondary education entails a central authority which would need to have under its superintendence (i) secondary and higher secondary education; (ii) a part of technical education; (iii) all the middle and upper grades of continuation classes; (iv) some part of the preliminary training for certain professions and (v) the work of many institutions giving professional preparation for teachers."

(4) To discharge these duties the authority would require to have large funds at its dismosal.

"The improvement of the salaries and prospects of the teachers in secondary schools is an indispensable condition of reform."

5. The central educational authority must be so constituted as to command the confidence of the different sections of the community.

6. There should be a change in the position and powers of the Director of Public Instruction. He should be the principal advised to the Member or Minster responsible for education.

"In view of the increased responsibilities which will devolve in future upon the Director of Public Instruction we think that he should be a Secretary to Government. This higher status would correspond to the enhanced importance of public education in the business of State."

7. Special administrative treatment is desirable for secondary and higher secondary education. This should provide for a combination of the experience of the University with that of the department of Public Instruction.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(8) A New Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education should therefore be so constituted as to be representative of the various forms of experience which have a valid claim to be consulted in this matter.

"This authority should not merely be advisory or consultative, but should exercise executive powers in the sphere of secondary and intermediate education. We recommend, therefore, that it should be in such relation to Government and the Legislative Council as will secure to it the necessary grants from public funds."

(9) Three duties of the University must be transferred to the Board, the three duties being (a) the determinations of the courses of studies, conduct of the two public examinations, and (c) the recognition of high schools which may be permitted to present students to appear for the first examination.

(10) The composition of the Board should be as follows:—The University of Calcutta and the University of Dacca should each send representatives to the Board. The Board should include representatives of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The Board should include a medical man with experience in the problems of public health, also one or more persons experienced in teaching. There must be a personal link between the Board and the non-official members of the Legislative Council. The Director of Public Instruction should be on ex-officio member of the Board. There should be adequate representation of Hindu and Moslem opinions and interests. The Board will consist of from 15 to 18 members. Its member should be chosen so as to secure the presence of not less than three members both to the Hindu and of the Muslim communities. The majority of the Board should be non-offivials, *i.e.*, not in receipt of a salary directly paid by Government. The Board should thus consist of the following members:—A President, who should be a salaried and whole-time officer appointed by Government. The Director of Public Instruction ex-officio. One member elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council. Seven University representatives, five from Calcutta, and two from Dacca. Five to eight members appointed by Government and chosen on the ground of their special knowledge of education and with a view to the representation of the following categories of experience:—Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Medicine and Public Health, Teaching in Intermediate Colleges and in Secondary Schools, the education of girls, the educational interests of the domiciled community. Ordinary members should hold office for a term of three years and be re-eligible.

(11) The Board should appoint expert Standing Committees to deal with special branches of its work.

(12) The Board shall control the courses of study in the institutions which will give intermediate training. It must conduct, the examination which gives entry to the intermediate courses and the examination which will come at the end of the intermediate course. The Board will employ Visiting Examiners who will inspect and report on the efficiency of instruction. The Board will staff and maintain those intermediate institutions which are the property of Government. The members of the Government educational services, who serve on the staffs of those institutions, would be lent to the Board. "We recommend that in the sphere of Intermediate education the Board should have full responsibility for superintending all the work of all the institutions of this grade."

(13) The Board should submit annually to Government a budget estimate of the sums required for secondary and intermediate education in the Presidency.

The detailed expenditure of the various sums then assigned by Government should be left to the discretion of the Board.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

14. For the conduct of examination by the Board, the following is suggested:—Visiting Examiners should be sent annually to each Intermediate College. The examination should consist of two parts, oral and written. The note books of the students should be preserved for inspection by the Examiners. "Such a method of examination," the report says "would encourage greater proficiency in the speaking of English; would attest the quality of the work done throughout the course; and would tend to relieve pressure of the written test." The above suggestions refer to the examination which shall be called the Intermediate College Examination. The number of schools being too great for Visiting Examiners to visit in the case of the High School Examination the present system must continue. But—(a) each school should present the whole number of pupils in the class to prevent an unfair amount of attention being given to some of the pupils to the disadvantage of the rest; (b) geography should be added to the list of compulsory subjects; (c) no pupil should be allowed to enter for the High School Examination unless he has received a course of instruction in science for at least two years; (d) the standard required in mathematics should be raised substantially above the level now permitted in the Matriculation Examination, and (e) the candidate's age must not be less than 15.

(15) The powers of recognition and inspection of schools should be transferred to the Board.

(16) The present method of recruitment of teachers must end, and in its place the following methods must be adopted:—(a) For all posts a minimum pay should be fixed. Every teacher should be appointed on a written contract. (b) A super-annuation fund must be established in all schools and Intermediate Colleges, to which the teacher must subscribe a fixed percentage of his salary. (c) A special corps of teachers must be created, whose members shall have had training either in the West or outside Bengal.

(17) Every Intermediate College must be provided with playgrounds and residential accommodation.

(18) (a) The Calcutta University must be created into a real teaching University and the project of a University at Dacca must be carried into effect at once. (b) The Governor-General and the Government of India should cease to stand in special relationship to the University of Calcutta. The Governor-General should assume the office of Visitor to the Universities of Dacca and Calcutta. (c) Honours courses, distinct from the outset from pass courses, should be instituted in the Universities in order to make provision for the needs of abler students. The duration of the degree should be three years after the Intermediate course. (d) The title of Professor should be strictly reserved for persons upon whom this title is conferred by the University. (e) In view of the necessity for paying greater attention to the health and physical welfare of students, a director of physical training should be appointed in each University and a Board of Students' Welfare should be one of the Standing Boards of each University.

(19) (a) The University of Dacca should be a residential University (b) The University of Dacca should be a unitary teaching University, wherein all formal instruction should be given by the officers of the University and under the direct control of the University authorities.

(20) The University of Calcutta should be organised as a Teaching University. (a) The system of governance should be reconstructed; and in future the authorities of the University of Calcutta should be,—(i) The Visitor (Governor-General of India) (ii) The Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal. (iii) A salaried full-time Vice-Chancellor with the pay and status of a High Court Judge. (iv) A Treasurer. (v) A widely representative Court, including ex-officio and elected members, and a small number of nominated members. The Court to have several hundred members and be representative of every important educational interest in Bengal. It would (1) make statutes, (2) review the work of the University, and (3) approve financial estimates. This body should elect a Committee of Reference to act on behalf of the Court. (vi) A small Executive Council of 17 members, which should be responsible for the financial and administrative management of the University and should have powers to make ordinances. (vii) An Academic Council of 80 to 100 members, which should be responsible for regulating the teaching work of the University and in general for purely academic questions (viii) Faculties, Boards of Studies, etc. (b) The University should be organised primarily as a teaching University, consisting of Incorporated and Constituent Colleges: the Incorporated colleges being institutions owned and managed by the University itself, the constituent colleges being distinct corporations fulfilling defined functions and enjoying defined privileges. (c) Mufussil Colleges should, for the present, remain in association with the University of Calcutta, and the direction of their affairs should be entrusted to a Special Board of Mofussil Colleges.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

20. (a) There should be a Standing Committee of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education to deal with the education of girls, such a Committee to include women. (b) An attempt should be made to organize "purdah" schools for girls whose parents are willing to extend their education to 15 or 16. (c) The intermediate classes should not be separated from the degree colleges for women. (d) A special Board of Women's Education should be established in the Calcutta University.

21. Seven hundred trained teachers should be sent annually into the secondary and higher secondary institutions. The Universities of Calcutta and Dacca should each furnish annually 100 trained graduate teachers. The remaining 500 should, after passing the Intermediate examination, be trained in Training Colleges established by Government. At each University there should be a Department of Education under a Professor of Education.

There are many other detailed recommendations concerning courses of study. The Report ends with the following sentence:—

"We desire to make it clear that certain reform in the University of Calcutta ought not to be postponed whatever scheme be adopted, namely, the provision of further residential accommodation; the provision of a teachers' training department, and a department of education; the provision of additional accommodation for teaching; and the provision of measures for supervising and improving the health of students"—

KONKAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(From a Correspondent.)

ROHA, July 29.

The first annual meeting of the Konkan Education Society was held at Alibag on Sunday, the 27th instant. Shrimant Sirdar Raosaheb Bival Kar. President of the Society, presiding. The annual report of the Council was adopted. The Society has done immense work in this backward province and is controlling at present one high school at Roha. The Panvel Municipality has recently handed over its English school to the Society which will be probably developed into a high school next year on the recommendation of the Collector and the Educational Department.

The proceedings terminated after thanking the Collector and the Educational Department for the valuable advice and help rendered in launching the Society on a permanent basis.

PROPOSAL FOR KILLING MONKEYS IN PURI.

PROTEST FROM HINDUS.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Puri Municipality is considering the proposal of killing monkeys with the object of preventing depredations. The Hindus are holding meetings to protest against the proposal. A similar proposal was made some years ago when Sir John Woodburn was the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and when the matter was brought to his notice, his Honour has passed orders prohibiting killing of monkeys within the area of Puri Municipality.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP AT LILLOOAH.

STRIKE OF COOLIES.

(Associated Press.)

July 30.

About one thousand collies of East Indian Railway workshop at Lillooah struck work yesterday owing to, it is alleged, the authorities' failure to meet their demands for increase of wages. The police appeared on the scene in time to prevent any disturbance. In the afternoon the railway athorities saw the ringleaders of the strikers after which the workers resumed work.

INADEQUATE TELEPHONE ARRANGEMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been a number of complaints in your paper about the inconvenience the public has to experience on account of insufficiency of Tram Cars. But what about the inconvenience the people have to suffer without telephones. There is a large number of applicants, most of whom applied about two years ago have not got connection yet. Of course there was a Government restriction on the new connections, but that has been removed since the end of January, that is, six months ago and yet the Telephone Co. do not give them on the ground that there are no underground cables in certain localities. If they knew that beforehand and if they had not any in stock they should have taken precaution and ordered out immediately the Armistice was signed. Certainly, telephones are as necessary as tram cars, and in this busy times they are much more important than tramways.

Will you kindly take up this complaint and draw the attention of the authorities concerned?—Yours, etc.,

"GRIEVED."

TRAM CARS AND WOMEN'S SEAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have heard many ladies—European and Indian complain about the seats which are kindly reserved for them by the Company. Their grievance is that the first seat, is narrow; that the front benches are exposed to rain, wind and sun; that the front shutters don't give satisfaction; and that sitting face to face, they often experience inconvenience and at times annoyance. The feeling is that ladies prefer to have four seats reserved for them in one line; and it is hoped that the Tramway Co. will be pleased to meet their wishes by reserving for them two benches in the third row.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Apollo Street,
July, 26.

(Continued from Column 6.)

disappointment in this country. "It was evident that Dr. Sapru feels strongly on the Educational question. He spoke with unwonted warmth.

Control over Budget Necessary.

"What have you to say, Sir, on the important question of a 'separate purse'? "Of course you have read", added our representative, "Reuter's summary of Sir James Meston's views which are also, apparently, those of the Government of India". Dr. Sapru, by the way, happen to know more of Sir James Meston's views and those of the Government, having been a member of the Southborough Committee. "I have carefully studied," said he, "the views of Sir James Meston and of the Government of India on the subject. I am a strong believer in the joint purse. The whole crux of the matter lies in the control over the Budget. And if that is not given to us, it would be a serious subtractive from the power of the Legislature. Besides, I think, the two sections of the Government ought to have some points of contact and the Budget is one of them. I do not anticipate any friction."

Moderates and the Congress Demands.

In conclusion our representative asked Dr. Sapru if ever he happened to refer to the Congress programme besides, of course, speaking of it with the respect it deserves—to tell the British people that even though he might not agree with it, it has the support of an overwhelming majority of Indians.

"I am quite aware," said Dr. Sapru, "that the demands of the Congress go much further than those of the Moderates. But let me tell you that we have been actuated in putting our demands less high, mainly because, we feel that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report deserves to be supported—for if its recommendations are now accepted, our progress would be easier and more assured. I am aware that there is an overwhelmingly large body of opinion behind the Congress. And some of the leaders who represent the Congress view are men for whom I have always had very genuine respect but if I have differed from them, it is wholly because according to my lights the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme is more practicable and easier to achieve.

DR. SAPRU ON PUNJAB SITUATION.

A SEARCHING ENQUIRY NECESSARY.

"ALTER THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION."

The following appears in the "Independent":—

A representative of "The Independent" interviewed the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru who is proceeding to England as a member of the Moderate deputation. Our representative began by asking him what he thought of the Punjab tragedy which has filled the country with gloom and gone a great way to shake Indian faith in British justice to which Dr. Sapru replied:

"I think the Punjab affair cannot be treated as a purely local affair. The methods adopted in meeting the situation there have given rise to grave constitutional issues. They have already created an intense amount of feeling all over the country and while no one objects or can object to law and order being maintained, I think we are entitled to expect that under no circumstances should the Executive be allowed to adopt methods wholly repugnant to modern methods of administration. If even a fraction of what has appeared in the new papers about the Punjab is true—and there is a good deal now which is beyond controversy—there seems to me to be a strong case for a very searching enquiry. Nothing in recent times has shaken the confidence of the people of this country in British justice as the methods adopted in the Punjab. The refusal to allow the accused to be represented by counsel of their own choice is a thing unheard of in English legal history. As for the rest you know it as well as I."

Justice Must be Done.

"Do you think that the present system of appointing. Special Tribunals to try special cases is good?"

"I think it is exceedingly bad. For one thing I very seriously object to any class of cases being withdrawn from the ordinary jurisdiction of the High Courts. In the next place it seems to me that this practice cannot be defined always and in every case on the ground of economy of time or money. Lastly its moral effect upon the people and the judges is exceedingly demoralising. I think it is essentially necessary that not only justice should be done but that people also should feel that justice is being done. Short cuts to justice are neither always desirable nor satisfactory." Our representative, proceeding, referred to the effect upon the public mind of the Punjab policy.

"I think" Dr. Sapru agreed, "it has been most deplorable. As I have said already I have scarcely found an Indian who does not feel that the Government took the bit in their mouth. On the other hand I know that in some other parts, say Delhi, the situation might have been quite as bad, if the local official had not maintained a cool head. We might easily have had some Harkishenlal's rotting in jail elsewhere if only the heads of Government had lost their sense of proportion or justice."

The Punjab Judgments have Shaken Confidence.

"What do you think of the judgments?" asked the interviewer. Dr. Sapru said:—

"I have just read in the newspapers that the Privy Council have allowed leave to appeal I therefore do not wish to say all that I feel about some of those judgments. But one thing I can tell you and it is this: that it is not the eccentricities of the Executive which matter so much as those of the Judiciary. Once the confidence of Indians in their judges—howsoever high they may be—is shaken as undoubtedly it has been on the present occasion, it will be a serious danger to India. I may have to say more on this matter later on." Here our representative asked if it was not high time that adequate steps were taken to safeguard the rights of Indians so that they may not be jeopardised at the whim of the Bureaucrat and added: "What measures, do you think should be taken without delay to prevent a repetition of the Punjab atrocities?"

Measure to Prevent a Repetition of Punjab Methods.

Dr. Sapru said in reply:

"I am entirely for the repeal of all laws of a repressive character and I believe that once the reforms are granted and our position in the Councils is strengthened in the manner in which it should be, it would not be possible to have a repetition of the Punjab methods in future. I am exceedingly anxious that before we start on our new career the present tension of feeling should disappear. This can only be done if an independent and searching enquiry is made and people feel that the injustice which has been done is redressed. It has been notorious for years past—at least in Indian circles—that there has been much dissatisfaction and discontent in the Punjab."

"Don't you think," interposed our representative, "that a great deal depends on the constitution of the Committee?"

"I agree", said Dr. Sapru. "It will depend a great deal as to how the committee of enquiry is constituted. Who the men will be I do not know, but I hope and trust that we shall have a thoroughly independent body of men to go into the whole matter."

Methods of Repression.

Questioned with regard to the exposure of the Punjab policy in England and the need for united action on the part of Indian politicians there to whatever party they may belong, Dr. Sapru said:

"Whatever difference of opinion there may be between one section of politicians and another as to the origin of the trouble in the Punjab, there is none with regard to the methods of suppression or the mode of trial or the sentences passed in the Punjab.—I certainly think all this has got to be brought to the notice of the proper authorities—not merely with a view to getting justice done to the Punjab at the present movement but also with a view to impressing upon them the absolute necessity of altering the present system of administration and to securing certain safeguards against the repetition of such incidents in the future. The difficulty at the present moment is that we have got to wait until the committee of enquiry have completed their work. As soon as their work is over, we should take steps both in India and in England to secure ourselves against treatment such as has been accorded in the Punjab. At the same time I feel that with the advent of reforms, if they are really good and genuine, there will be a great change in the popular feeling in this country."

Students and the Rowlatt Act.

"What do you think has been the effect on the student mind of the treatment meted out to the students in the Punjab?"

"Well, I don't mind telling you that the way students have been dealt with in the Punjab has been most unfortunate. If a student goes wrong, I think the responsibility for his error must be shared by those who are in charge of him. Then considerable experience of students, say belief, is that they are amenable to reason and respond to good treatment. I am not in favour of students taking part in politics, but I should like to encourage a study of politics under proper guidance. You cannot make them loyal and useful citizens by giving them lessons in the Rowlatt Act. It was altogether indicrous to give them lessons in that Act and showed utter lack of resourcefulness on the part of those who adopted it. This is not the temper in which our younger generation should be brought up. I honestly believe that this stupid mistake has made them more bitter than anything else. It is a long way off from the Kutchery to the school-room and the less our students see of this Kutchery sper it and the more of the school-master, the more useful citizens will they be. I should not in the slightest degree slack School or College discipline but it should be the School discipline such of the guardroom."

"Will you interest yourself in the matter—the Punjab—in England?"

"I shall be for a very short time in England" said Dr. Sapru, "but during the time that I am there I shall do what I can to secure justice for those of my countrymen who I believe have been dealt with unjustly."

The Reforms Discussed.

Questioned with regard to the Reforms Dr. Sapru said:

"If the Bill that has been introduced is passed with certain desirable changes and modifications, if real power is transferred to us in the Provinces and if our position in the Central Government is strengthened as we desire it to be, I should think the Reforms would be good. And although we may not get everything that we want or should like to have, our further progress, will be very much easier and we shall have to divert our energies into more useful channels in future."

Further discussing the Reform prospects, Dr. Sapru stated:

"I shall be better able to know when I am in England, but judging from all that I know and from what I have heard, I should think the prospects are by no means bad."

"And what of injecting some responsibility into the Central Bureaucracy?" asked our representative.

"I do strongly hope," said Dr. Sapru, "that we may succeed in our efforts to get an element of responsibility introduced into the Central Government. I cannot however say whether we shall, in the end, succeed. I certainly think that we have got a good case—and after what has happened recently in this country, I think, not only should there be an element of responsibility there, but that the number of Indians in the Executive Government should be equal to that of the Europeans."

Transferred Subjects.

In reference to the transferred subjects, Dr. Sapru stated:

"I think the transfer of subjects should be on a very generous scale. It is no use transferring a few unimportant subjects. I am very much interested in education. The entire building up of our nation depends on that. I think the Committee of which I was a member has made out a strong case for the transfer of education. And I am not at all convinced of strength of the arguments on this point of the Government of India in their dispatches. You cannot forget that the first Education Member of the Government of India, who is our present L.G., and Sir Sankaran Nair both support the transfer of education. I know of a number of eminent educationists, European and Indian, who strongly advocate that One eminent European educationist who has been 20 years or more in India gave striking evidence before the Southborough Committee on this point. There were several others among the Europeans who supported it. And I feel that if Education is not transferred, it will cause the greatest

(Continued in Column 4.)

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INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR

RECOGNITION OF SPLENDED SERVICES

SIR CHARLES MUNRO'S DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
SIMLA, July 29.

A lengthy despatch by Sir Charles Munro on the part played by India in the war appears in the Extraordinary Gazette of India, to-day. The despatch, which deals with many phases of the war, is very lengthy and contains appendices with many hundreds of names of those who rendered assistance in the war. The despatch closes with the following remarks:—

"Concurrently with the increase of army, the operations of the Indian Munitions Board, continued to expand in all directions, increasing the output of its factories, stimulating local manufacture and conserving, to the best advantage, the small residue of imported stocks which remained available in India after three and a half years of war. During the year, the average monthly army clothing factories rose to three times the normal yearly output before the war, and, in one month, reached its maximum figure of two million garments. Over a million and a half pair of boots were supplied against army demands. In the 12 months' preceding, the Armistice, the output of ordnance factories also showed a steady increase with the object of setting free the plant of Government factories to meet immediate and specialised demands as they arose. The outside manufacture of war stores was encouraged as much as possible by the instruction in the methods of manufacture and by the provision of raw material, patterns, and specifications. The inauguration of extensive schemes of irrigation and agricultural development in Mesopotamia made heavy additional demands on India during the year, and the extension of railway system in the same theatre continued to make serious inroads on available rolling stock and material.

THE ROLLING STOCK AND RIVERCRAFT.

During the war, 1,855 miles of railway track, 229 locomotives, and 5,989 vehicles, have been sent out of the country. The programme of rivercraft construction, allotted to India, was completed before the Armistice was signed, by which date, 940 craft of various descriptions had been purchased, constructed, or re-erected in India for the service overseas, mostly in Mesopotamia. In this connection much assistance was rendered by the Indian Rivercraft Board, a voluntary organisation developed under the direction of the Railway Board, and which consisted of the representatives of the principal engineering firms at Calcutta with affiliated committees at Karachi, Bombay and othe corts.

Improvements to the port of Basrah have continued uninterruptedly and it has now been converted into a base capable of handling 180,000 tons of stores a month.

HUGE FIGURES OF COMBATANTS AND NON-COMBATANTS?

In the fore-going narrative I have endeavoured to convey some idea of the part played by India during the war, of the wide variety of obligations which were thrown upon her as the scope of war developed, and of her endeavour to meet those obligations often in the circumstances of extreme difficulty. It may perhaps serve to illustrate her effort more graphically if I append a few figures showing the extent of her contribution. In the terms of men, on the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of Indian Army, including the reservists was 1,94,000 Indian ranks, enlistments during the war for all branches of the Service amounted to 7,91,000, making a total combatnt contribution of 9,85,000. Of this number 5,52,000 were sent overseas.

As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000, an additional 4,27,000 were enrolled during the war and 3,91,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of the Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000 of whom 943,000 have served overseas.

INDIA'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

The casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes.

The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000.

No department has been more closely connected with the war, or has rendered heartier co-operation than the Railway Department. Great increase of military traffic produced by the war synchronised with a serious shortage of shipping and this threw upon the Indian railways a volume of traffic, normally seaborne, which they were never designed to carry. Nevertheless, by exercise of the utmost resource, foresight, and initiative, serious dislocation to traffic has been successfully avoided and even in the circumstances of extreme difficulty, Railway administrations have freely surrendered personnel and material for service oversas.

R. I. M.'S GLORIOUS PART.

The resources of the Royal Indian Marine have similarly been taxed to the utmost. Not only has this service been responsible for the transportation overseas of nearly 950,000 men and 175,000 animals, but it has also been charged with a variety of other duties. Throughout the war, the work of the Royal Indian Marine has been accomplished with commendable efficiency and despatch.

In the previous despatches I have expressed my gratitude in the name of the Army in India to the thousands of loyal and devoted workers who have contributed in various spheres of activity to the prosecution of war, and now that the war has been brought to a successful conclusion, I cannot do more than reiterate that expression of my thanks. The various departments of the Government of India, the heads and members of the Provincial Government, Ruling Chiefs, Railway Administrations, Chambers of Commerce, Port Trusts and Municipalities, the Mercantile Marine, numerous associations for the relief of distress, the care of the sick, and the work for the wound in which the ladies of India have played a leading part, great non-official and commmercial communities, and a host of individual workers, one and all, have laboured with conspicuous devotion.

Last and perhaps the most important of all, I desire to express the great debt which the Empire owes to the troops themselves, British and Indian, combatant and non-combatant, who have contributed so largely, often with their lives, to the attainment of the common end."

A MARKET FOR GRANT ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter from Mr. A. M. K. asking the Corporation to sanction a vegetable, fish and mutton market on the Gilder Tank site, you will please allow me, through the medium of your independent columns, to say that the writer has seemingly less idea of the Hindu feelings of residents on both the sides of the site, nor has seriously considered the question of public health, when he supports the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner on the face of fact that several people residing in the locality, almost all round about the site, not only Hindus alone, but the Parsis as well, have vehemently protested against such a market on the site. The Health Department, which is so alive to the health of the city, knows well whether a market on the site will not be a breeding place of mosquitoes and flies—the carriers of infection and diseases. The Municipality can conveniently manage to locate a market on a site near the railway line, behind the Eldorado Cinema (quite near in the locality). The Gilder Tank site is much more useful and it could be used to a better purpose of providing a garden and a recreation ground for the people residing in the locality and their families and children. I am sure the Corporation will consider seriously the controversy of this market question before it decides in the matter. There are two points connected with this controversy: (1) a market for the convenience of the people, (2) a garden and a recreation ground for the health of the people. I think we cannot sacrifice health for the sake of convenience, but we can sacrifice convenience for the sake of health. Here is the question of public health and all considerations should be next to it.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. D.

Jute business has commenced in jute producing districts in Eastern Bengal. In the principal jute marts in Noakhali the average price is Rs. sixteen per maund. It is believed that the price will rise further.

(Continued from Column 4.)
under Section 179. If witnesses got an impression that they could escape answering a question by a payment of Rs. 50 then it was a very serious situation for the administration of law.

The Court however declined to take further cognisance of the refusal, and the question was dropped.

After some further questions the Magistrate asked whether it was not possible to settle the case amicably if the complainant apologised to Lady Cowasji.

The complainant said all he wanted was peace and he did not want to harass Lady Jehangir.

Sir Chimanlal said they had done all they could to come to a settlement but it was useless.

The Court said the complainant would withdraw all the letters and would apologise for his expressions in the letters, and was it not possible for them to settle the case in that event?

Sir Chimanlal said the complainant was a very difficult person to deal with and unfortunately he had a temper which did not bend itself to a peaceful settlement.

The Court tried very hard to settle the case.

The Major said he could not a settle the case as he could not trust the opposite party.

Sir Chimanlal said the Court wanted the complainant to apologise, but here he was beginning by saying that he did not "trust" them.

The complainant said they knew, as well as he, that they could not be trusted, although they did not want to say that.

Sir Chimanlal said it was impossible to come to an amicable settlement with such a man.

The Magistrate seeing that his efforts were unavailing adjourned the case to 8th August. (afternoon.)

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ECHO OF MALI CASE.

MAJOR PORTER VS. SIR COWSAJI JEHANGIR.

COMPLAINANT FINED RS. 50 FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, called upon Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., the Sheriff of Bombay, to show cause, at the instance of Major F. J. W. Porter, R.A.M.C., why he should not be directed to abstain from causing annoyance to the complainant by ringing the bell in his compound, etc.

Mr. M. DeCruz appeared for the complainant; Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, appeared for the respondent.

It was stated by the complainant that since about December, 1917, he had been subjected to much harrassment and annoyance at the hands of the respondent, and he had reasons to believe that the respondent wanted him to vacate the premises. He had made repeated efforts to get this state of affairs stopped and mutual friends had intervened without result. Thereafter a case was lodged against the complainant by the accused's *malt*, but he was acquitted. Since that case had been disposed off under the orders of the respondent a brass bell had been placed in his compound at a distance of 50 feet from the complainant's bedroom and was being rung violently from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., hourly almost every night, but now it was rung two hours earlier on some occasions; sometimes it was rung violently and on the 16th July at 2 p.m. it was stated the bell was rung for two hours. A chowkidar was also patrolling at night and was disturbing him and his patients by striking the ground with a bamboo and loud coughing. On the 19th July he had to protest against this by throwing a few stones in the direction of the noise. The respondent thereupon ordered the bell to be rung in spite of the fact that it was 12-15 a.m. This nuisance had caused him much annoyance and was a danger to his health and had affected his nerves considerably. He had applied to the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner, but nothing had come out of it. He therefore asked that an order should be issued against the respondent asking him to abstain from ringing the bell, and the chowkidar from beating the ground with a bamboo and coughing during night.

The Magistrate asked at the outset whether there was any chance of the parties coming to an amicable settlement.

Sir Chimanlal said, Major Porter had acted in a manner not befitting a gentleman, and had worked himself into a rage; he had also thrown stones into the compound and killed a goose, and there was no chance of compounding the case.

EXHIBITION OF COUGHING.

Mr. DeCruz objected to the statement that a goose had been killed. He then explained his case and said the cough was a sort of horse-cough and the Major here gave an exhibition of the cough for the benefit of the Magistrate, and there was much laughter at that.

The complainant stated to the Court that he very often heard to his sorrow the voice of Lady Cowasji, and both she and her husband had together given orders for stones to be thrown at the building.

In cross-examination the complainant admitted that the bell had been there and was rung since he had been in that house.

The complainant had to be admonished often by the Court, and looked very excited throughout.

In the course of the evidence Sir Chimanlal put in three or four letters written by the Major which, he said, were of a very insulting character. In those insainuations were made that Lady Cowasji was not a lady, by writing "My dear Lady?? Readymony"; in another he wrote "My dear Sheriff of Bombay???". Insinuations were also made that Sir Cowasji was a pig, and a Hun etc. The letters, said the counsel, showed what sort of person they had to deal with and in what frame of mind he was.

The complainant further said he had thrown stones on more than one occasion. He knew the goose was killed with a gun shot.

Major Porter who was very excited was again asked by the Magistrate to behave himself and answer the questions put to him by the counsel.

Q.—Will you tell me who killed the goose?

Major Porter: I am not going to tell it, although I know it.

Sir Chimanlal said he would have to answer it.

Mr. DeCruz said the question was not relevant but the Court ordered that it was relevant and the witness must answer it.

The complainant said he was prepared to take the full consequences of his refusal and would not answer the question.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Sir Chimanlal said the complainant would have to be dealt with for contempt of Court and he would have to bear the full consequences of his refusal.

The complainant still persisted in not answering the question.

The Magistrate then called upon Major Porter to plead guilty or not guilty to refusing to answer the question.

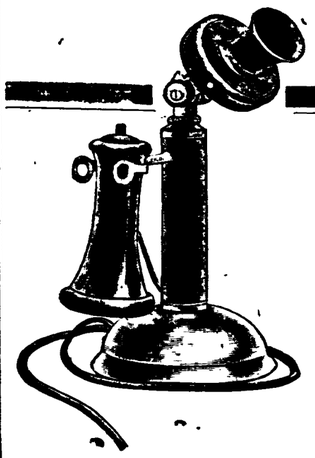
He pleaded guilty and the Court fined him Rs. 50.

Sir Chimanlal said he would put the question again to the witness, as his being fined once did not mean that he had escaped his liability to answer the question.

The Major again refused to answer the question.

Sir Chimanlal said it was a very serious matter and the witness should be dealt with

(Continued in Column 3.)


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CREWE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PROFESSOR KEITH'S NOTE OF DISSENT.

Minority Report by Professor Berriedale Keith on the Terms of Reference to the Committee on the Home Administration of Indian Affairs.

I regret that the divergence of opinion between the majority of my colleagues and myself on certain important matters is so great as to render it impossible for me to concur in the Majority Report. This divergence of view rests on our varying conception of the true line of development in the relations between the Secretary of State for India as representing the Government of the United Kingdom, and the Government of India, which should be followed in order to achieve the progressive realisation of responsible government in India, the goal envisaged in the declaration of the policy of His Majesty's Government made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on 20th August, 1917. From some of my colleagues I differ also in holding that it is no part of the duty of the Committee to take into consideration, in framing their proposals, difficulties which His Majesty's Government might experience in securing their acceptance by either House of Parliament, as I hold that Parliament would derive more real help from conclusions based entirely on the merits of the case. I must also express the opinion that the evidence taken by the Committee was far too predominantly official in character, and that the views of political circles in India were not adequately before the Committee. Had it been possible for my colleagues to realise the force and weight of Indian opinion on the issues before us, I cannot but feel that there must have been a considerable difference in the terms of their Report, which, in my opinion, is in too large measure based on the views which were with equal energy and ability urged upon us by several members of the Council of India and officials of the India Office, who have attained official maturity under the Council system, and who, I consider, hardly realise the true significance of the declaration of 20th August, 1917, and of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Further, I consider that a fundamental error has been committed by my colleagues in treating as the main subject of our enquiry the position of the Council of India in the scheme of Home administration of Indian affairs. It appeared to me that this question was one essentially of secondary importance, and that it was impossible to treat it with any prospect of a satisfactory conclusion until the problem—appropriately placed as the first of the terms of reference—of the relations of the Secretary of State to the Government of India had been examined with due care and disposed of. The conclusions reached, therefore, by my colleagues seem to me to suffer from the fatal defect that they are not based on any clear or consistent conception of the measure of control which in future is to be exercised by the Secretary of State over government in India.

2. It is a fundamental feature of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, which formed the basis of our enquiry, that the Government of India shall remain an official Government, and be exempt from the principle of dyarchy adopted for the governments of the provinces. But it is another essential part of the scheme, that, while the official character of the Government shall be rigidly maintained, a new character shall be given to the legislature by the substitution for the present Legislative Council of two chambers, in one of which, the Legislative Assembly, at least two-thirds of the members shall be elective. To prevent the occurrence of the deadlocks, almost inevitable between an official government and an elective chamber, special power is given to the Government of India to secure legislation by the second chamber, the Council of State, in which there is a nominated majority alone, but it is clear that the intention of the framers of the Report is that the Legislative Assembly will normally share in all legislative proposals and will have opportunities of criticising expenditure.

3. The fundamental question before the Committee, therefore, appears to me to be the relation in which the Governor-General in Council under the reform scheme is to stand to the Secretary of State. The following, among, possible answers, may merit notice:—

(a) It may be held that the maintenance of the Government of India as an official Government does not necessitate any change in principle in the relations which it occupies to the Secretary of State, and that, while delegation of authority in financial and other matters from the Secretary of State may go on, this should be governed by the principles at present adopted, no essential change being involved in the existence of the Legislative Assembly. This is an extreme view, and I do not think it necessary to say more than that it seems to me flatly contrary to the whole spirit of the policy of His Majesty's Government.

(b) It may be held that, as suggested to us by one witness, the Secretary of State should retain control of the Government of India only in certain defined matters, covering such questions as external affairs and criminal law, but in all other matters he should abandon formally any right to control the Government of India. It is of coure possible to hold the view that this might be a suitable method of leading up to responsible government; the Government of India cut off from normal connection with the Secretary of State might become more and more amenable to Indian influence, and the Imperial Government might thus find it easy to consent to a complete change in the official character of that body.

I consider, however, that this scheme must be regarded as inadmissible on the ground that it contravenes an essential constitutional principle by creating a body of officials who are not responsible to an Indian Legislature and yet are not responsible through the Secretary of State to the British Parliament. In practice I cannot conceive that any Secretary of State or House of Commons would tolerate such a state of affairs.

(c) It may be held—and I think that those of my colleagues who favour the retention of a permanent advisory body by the Secretary of State must logically hold—that, while the existence of a representative Legislative Assembly must be taken into account in determining the nature of the control to be exercised by the Secretary of State, the time has not yet come when the attitude of the Secretary of State towards the actions of the Government of India can be based substantially on the consideration whether or not the Government in so acting is carrying out the wishes of the elected representatives of the people. From this position it follows that no clear guidance can be given to the Secretary of State as to the principles which should guide his action, and it will rest with him, in consultation with his advisers (whether, as Sir James Brunyate desires, the Council of India or, as the majority prefer, an Advisory Committee) gradually to work out some line of action.

I cannot think that such a solution of the problem promises much help in the development of responsible government in India. It could hardly avoid bringing the Secretary of State into needless controversary with the Legislative Assembly, and it would certainly hamper that process of decentralisation which is admittedly one of the most clamant needs of India.

(d) The true solution appears to me to lie in realising that the reform scheme is a reality, and that it demands a definite decision of the Secretary of State to abandon the use of powers which he has long and doubtless beneficially wielded, but which cannot, consistently with the development of self-government in India, remain in normal exercise. The principle to be adopted is simple: *when the action of the Government of India is in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the representatives of the Indian people in the Legislative interference by the Secretary of State is justifiable only when, after careful consideration of all the circumstances, he is satisfied that his intervention is necessary in the interests of the peace, order and good government of India or of some part of the Empire other than India.*

4. It is clearly impossible to define the classes of cases, in which the Secretary of State may have to intervene, in such a manner as to permit of any restriction by statute or by statutory orders of the supreme rights of superintendence, direction and control vested in him by section 2 of the Government of India Act, 1915. It must be remembered that in India the electorate which will be represented in the Legislative Assembly is a very small fraction* of the people of India, and this fact alone makes more delicate and difficult the duties of the Secretary of State. But the essential feature of the situation under the reforms scheme should be the deliberate and honourable acceptance of the view that, if the Government of India has the support of the representatives of the people, it lies with those who advise interference to make out a substantial and grave cause of interference.

5. If, on the other hand, it is felt necessary by the Government of India to disregard the wishes of the Legislative Assembly, there will rest on the Government the burden, not merely of satisfying the Secretary of State of the advisability of their action, but also that causes existed which justified them in insisting upon carrying it out, despite the wishes of the Assembly. The Government of India will thus have every reason to bring its action more and more into accord with Indian feeling, while retaining its official character, and a real, if modest, step will have been taken towards the consummation of the ideal set in the declaration of 20th August 1917. To go further than this would violate the principle of the official character of the Government postulated by the reforms report; to concede less than this would, in my opinion, justly be regarded as falsifying the legitimate aspirations founded upon the scheme and language of that Report. I recognise that my proposals may be deemed dangerously to weaken the power of the Government of India, but I am convinced that this opinion is erroneous, and that the just authority of that Government will suffer no impairment, but rather be enhanced, by being brought into closer touch with Indian feeling. The justification of British rule in India is that it promotes the interests of the Indian people, and it would be a calamity if any encouragement were given to the idea, that the Government of India should not aim earnestly at working in harmony with those who from their position must often be better judges of Indian interests than the most benevolent official Government.

Head I. The existing system of Home administration of Indian affairs, and the relations between the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of State in Council, and the Government of India.

A—CENTRAL SUBJECTS.

1.—LEGISLATION.

(1) INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

6 The divergence in principle between my colleagues and myself appears at once in our attitude to the question of the necessity of the Government of India obtaining the approval of the Secretary of State prior to the introduction of legislative proposals into the Indian Legislature. It follows from the principles which I have set out that I would leave a general discretion to the Government of India to introduce legislation into the Legislative Assembly without prior consultation with the Secretary of State save in cases where imperial interests were obviously affected, namely, bills affecting (a) the discipline or maintenance or any part of his majesty's military, naval, or air forces, and (b) the relations of the Government with foreign princes or States. In these matters no Bill can be introduced by a member or the Legislature without the sanction of the Governor-General and there is, therefore, no difficulty in making effective the rule of prior consultation with the Secretary of State. In any other case, of course, the Government of India would be entirely at liberty to apply to the Secretary of State for advice and help, and doubtless it would often do so, but the only rule I would lay down would be that the Government of India should keep the Secretary of State fully informed (by telegram in cases of importance) of all legislative proposals introduced into the Indian Legislature, whether proposed by their authority or by private members.

My colleagues, however, are not prepared to make any further concession than the substitution of prior consultation with the Secretary of State for prior consent, and the grant of permission to the Secretary of State to define the cases where he considers such prior consultation necessary from time to time, on the understanding that he may vary the list by addition or subtraction as he deems fit. The former change is one in which I entirely concur, but it is important to recognise that, while the new phraseology is preferable to the old, there will in substance be no alteration in the effectiveness of the control of the Secretary of State; the advice of the Secretary of State in the ultimate issue, if it is pressed, is indistinguishable from a command; no Secretary of State could accept responsibility for his statutory duties towards India if he could not rely on the Governor-General deferring in the ultimate issue to his opinion as the representative of His Majesty's Government. The latter change amounts to no more than a pious intimation of opinion that decentralisation is necessary; a view which hardly rises above the level of a platitude, and a confession of the incapacity of the Committee to deal with the point at issue. The suggestion, however, that the Secretary of State is to be free to increase his control as well as relax it from time to time can only be based on a distrust, which I do not share, of either the Government of India or the Indian Legislature. A final *reductio ad absurdum* of the position appears to me to be afforded by the fact that any private member may introduce at pleasure measures which the Government of India must submit to the Secretary of State and thus, if it so desired at any time, the Government could secure the presentation of its views in this form without reference to the Secretary of State. The importance of the point lies in the fact that if Bills continue thus to come home for the prior examination there is retained a large amount of unnecessary work to be performed by the India Office and the impression is fostered that as in the past it is the duty of the India Office to act as a normal part of the machinery of Indian government instead of exercising its role of high control. Moreover it seems to have been forgotten by my colleagues that the value of prior consultation is indefinitely limited by the introduction of a fully representative element in the Legislature, which will result in far freer amendment than hitherto of Indian legislation. Nor can I think that it is altogether consistent with the dignity of the Government of India that it should be subject to a closer degree of supervision than the Governments of the Crown Colonies.

8. The position, however, differs entirely when it is not a question of carrying legislation through the Legislative Assembly, but when it is intended that the Governor-General in Council should certify a measure as essential for the safety, tranquility, or interests of some part of British India or on the ground of emergency, and secure its enactment by the Council of State without the assent of the Legislative Assembly; or when the Governor-General in Council proposes to make regulations for some part of British India under section 71 of the Government of India Act; or when the Governor-General exercises the extraordinary emergency power of legislating by ordinance. In all these cases, in which *ex hypothesi* the matter is being withdrawn from the cognisance of the representatives of the people I consider that prior assent should always be obtained, by telegraph if necessary. I suggest therefore that the Governor-General should be instructed that save in the case of absolute necessity, no measure should be certified for enactment by the Council of State, and that no regulation or ordinance shall be passed, unless the Secretary of State has previously approved of the substance of the proposed measure on the ground that it is essential in the interest of the peace, order and good government of India. Unless this arrangement is adopted, I consider that there is grave risk in leaving the liberties of British India at the mercy of legislation by ordinance or regulation, and I cannot believe that my recommendation in this regard is really, as my colleagues seem to hold, more than an affirmation of existing usage.

ASSENT TO, AND RESERVATION OF, BILLS.

9. It is with much pleasure that I find that the majority of my colleagues concur with my view "that assent should be refused to Indian legislation accepted by the majority of the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly only in cases in which the Secretary of State feels that his responsibility to Parliament for the peace, order and good government of India, or the interests of some part of the Empire other than India, require him to secure reconsideration of the matter at issue by the Legislative Assembly." It is hardly necessary to emphasise the real nature of the recognition thus accorded to the importance of the Legislative Assembly as expressing the popular will; on the other hand, the Secretary of State will be bound to act with due regard to Imperial interests in the wide sense of the term and it is not impossible that, in view of the comparatively restricted character of the franchise, he may be compelled at times to consider whether the Legislative Assembly in a given case really represents the will of the people. This will be a task of great delicacy and difficulty; the occasion for action should seldom arise, since the Government of India can always prevent the passing of legislation unfair to the interests of the classes imperfectly represented in the Legislature; but the principle must be conceded as a necessary concomitant of the imperfection of representative institutions in India for the time being.

10. Objection was taken in the discussion of this resolution in the form given above, in which I moved it; to the specification of the majority of non-official members as being the dominant condition of the operation of the proposal. The reason, however, for this limitation is simple; under the reform scheme, as modified by the report of the Franchise Committee* under Lord Southborough, of a total membership of 120 in the Assembly no less than 26 may be officials, and in a conceivable case the officials with the nominated members and but 20 elected members might carry a measure against 60 elected members. In actual practice a measure may not rarely be carried by a majority, while the majority of non-official members are opposed to it. In such a case it would be absurd to place any fetter on the action of the Secretary of State, but, in dealing with the measure he will doubtless give such weight as may be appropriate in each case to the fact that the measure has been carried against the views of the elected members.

TWO BROAD CLASSES OF MEASURES.

11. Measures passed by the Indian Legislature will fall in future into two broad calsses, those which will be regarded by the Secretary of State requiring no special examination or scrutiny, and Bills which will call for earnest consideration in the light of the responsibilities which he will still retain. A simple and effective means of discriminating between those two categories of measures has played a large part in the history of the treatment by the Crown of Dominion legislation, and it appears to me that the moment, when India is beginning to enter upon a path which is intended to lead in the future of her achieving Dominion status, is appropriate for adopting the system in India. This can be effected in the first place by providing that the power of reserving Bills which is at present enjoyed by the Governor-General shall be exercised according to His Majesty's instructions, and in the second place by requiring that the Governor-General shall reserve Bills falling under certain classes,† it being understood that Bills not falling in the category will normally not be disallowed by His Majesty, while Bills included in any of the classes specified will be subject to scrutiny of a closer nature, and will only come into force on approval by His Majesty's Government.

12. I suggest, therefore:—(1) that section 68 of the Act of 1915 be amended by adding after "the Governor-General may declare" the words "according to his declaration, but subject to His Majesty's instructions" (that he assents to the Bill or withholds assent from the Bill, or reserves the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon); and (2) that the following instructions be given by His Majesty to the Governor-General:—

"The Governor-General shall not assent to any Bill of the following classes:—

(1) Any Bill containing provisions of which are repugnant to the provisions of the Government of India Act or any other Act of Parliament.

(2) Any Bill containing provisions to which Our assent has been refused or which has been disallowed by Us.

(3) Any Bill which he has been specially required by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State to reserve.

(4) Any Bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by treaty.

(5) Any Bill imposing differential duties.

(6) Any Bill affecting the currency of India or relating to the issue of bank-notes.

(7) Any Bill affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of Our military, naval, or air forces.

(8) Any Bill affecting the relations of the Government with foreign princes or States.

(9) Any Bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected to or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not subjected or made liable.

(10) Any Bill for the divorce of persons of European birth or descent joined in holy matrimony.

(11) Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in India, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingddom or any part of Our Dominions other than India, may be prejudiced.

Provided that it shall not be necessary for the Governor-General to reserve any such Bill if it contains a clause suspending the operation of the Bill until the signification of Our pleasure thereupon; or if he has received instructions from one of Our Principal Secretaries of State either to assent to the said Bill or to withhold his assent; if he is satisfied that an urgent necessity requires that the said Bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorised to assent to it, but is to transmit to Us, by the earliest opportunity, the Bill so assented to, together with his reasons for assenting thereto."

(3) FORM OF ASSENT TO, AND DISALLOWANCE OF, LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

13 I desire also to recommend—and this quite irrespective of any decision arrived at as to the future of the Council of India; (1) that the signification of His Majesty's assent to reserved Bills of the Indian Legislature (section 68 of the Act of 1915) and of the local legislatures (clause 10 of the Bill) shall be made in Council, and not through the Secretary of State in Council, and shall then be notified by the Secretary of State to the Governor-General; and (2) that the disallowance of Acts of the Indian and local legislatures, of regulations under section 71

*See Cmd. 141, p. 5.
†See also II. Finance.

(Continued on page 12.)

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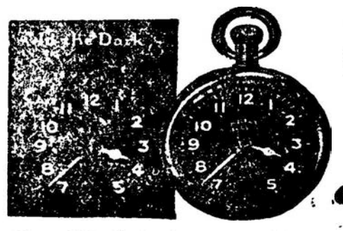
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CREWE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 11.)

of the Act of 1915, and of ordinances under section 72 of the Act should similarly be signified by His Majesty in Council. In this view may colleagues concur.

II.—FINANCE.

14. With regard to finance, it is essential to bear in mind that under the Government of India Act (section 67) no measure may be introduced into the Indian Legislature affecting the public debt or public revenues of India or imposing any charge on the revenues of India without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, and that, under the terms of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, it is intended that, while the budget will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly, it will not be voted by that body, which may, however, exercise criticism upon it by way of resolutions.§ There can, therefore, be no possibility either of private members forcing upon the Government the consideration of financial measures to which it is opposed or of the Assembly coercing the Government by means of the refusal of supplies. There is, therefore, need of some conventions in practice, if the association of the Legislative Assembly with the form of government, which is admittedly desirable, is to be carried out.

15. From the point of view of public opinion in India this question suggests itself especially in the form of the demand for fiscal autonomy, which is claimed partly on grounds of national self-consciousness with which all must sympathise, partly because it is believed that by means of protecting industrial activity in India might be enormously strengthened to the advantage primarily, indeed of India, but secondarily also of the whole Empire. The Government of India is credited by Indian opinion with sharing the aspiration of India in this regard, and the proposition has accordingly been pressed upon us that in fiscal matters, if a proposal of the Government of India is approved by the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary of State should have no power of intervention. The Government of the United Kingdom can rely, it is argued, that the Government of India will not bring forward any proposals which would run counter to the interests of the United Kingdom. It seems to me, however, impossible to accept such a doctrine as constitutionally tenable. The members of the Government of India, whatever their nationality in the narrower sense of the term, are agents of His Majesty's

*Cmd. 141, ; 82.

Government for the administration of the affairs of India; they are not experts in the affairs of the United Kingdom, and, they cannot be expected to form an impartial or accurate account of the extent to which fiscal legislation in India may affect the United Kingdom. The only authority which can decide whether or not India is to enjoy fiscal freedom and in what measure is the British Cabinet, subject to the control of Parliament, and it is impossible to lay down any constitutional principle in this regard as obligatory for acceptance by Parliament. If, indeed, India were in the position of ability to stand alone like Canada, or even to accept full responsibility for the control of all her internal affairs, no question would arise as to her right to autonomy in fiscal policy, but as matters stand it is impossible to deny to the Government of the United Kingdom the means of securing that no hasty steps are taken which might bring the Empire into difficulties with foreign nations, or result in a severe strain on the relations between India and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, I cannot but feel that, though the logical strength of the Indian demand for fiscal autonomy is far from great, every consideration of practical statesmanship, and of the traditional generosity of the people of the United Kingdom, tells in favour of the grant in practise to India of the same measure of freedom as is accorded to the Dominions. But the grant must be frankly made by the Government of the United Kingdom; it cannot with any propriety be conveyed in the indirect form of an acceptance of the doctrine that the members of the Government of India are true representatives of the interests of the United Kingdom in all spheres.

TAXATION MEASURES.

16. I consider, therefore, that in the case of all taxation measures, while the prior assent of the Secretary of State to their introduction into the Indian Legislature should not be necessary, the Government of India should be required to submit for the information of the Secretary of State the substance of any proposals which they intended to introduce into the Legislature, in sufficient time to permit of his making any observations on the proposals which he deemed desirable on Imperial grounds. I cannot share the view of some of my colleagues that it is any part of the duty of the Secretary of State to criticise financial proposals of this kind on grounds of mere internal interest. I do not share the belief that the Secretary of State is ever likely to have at his disposal at home advice of such quality as to justify him in seeking to become the source of fiscal legislation for India, and interference of this kind would, I am sure, be injurious alike to the Government of India, to the Legislative Assembly, and to the Secretary of State. His one duty should lie in considering taxation proposals from the broad standpoint of Imperial and international relations, and if he decides on some ground of this kind to take exception to proposed legislation, his intervention would bear an entirely different character and acquire much greater importance than if he normally allowed himself to become the mouthpiece of criticisms by retired officials of the progressive ideas of their successors in office.

17. On the other hand, I regret that my colleagues have determined to claim previous consultation in the case of measures not only of taxation but of expenditure, whether or not involving taxation or borrowing. If it is limited to the case of expenditure involving taxation or borrowing, then, apart altogether from the illogical character of the proposal, it seems to me to be based on a fundamental error, the view that, if India engages in rash borrowing, the United Kingdom will in some measure become responsible for its finances. No countenance should, I suggest, be given to the idea that the debts of India have any significance for the United Kingdom. The argument by which my colleagues appear to have been moved seems to be that, as the Secretary of State plays a part in the process of borrowing money in the United Kingdom, it is necessary that he should control any expenditure which it is likely to render borrowing necessary. If, however, the argument were to be pressed to the logical conclusion, the result would be to insist that all expenditure should remain permanently under the full and detailed control of the Secretary of State. But in point of fact, the true function of the Secretary of State in regard to borrowing should be treated as one of agency only, the work to be transferred as early as possible to an agency in London of the Government of India, or, preferably, to a State Bank, just as the financial business of the Commonwealth of Australia is transacted through its own Bank. Every consideration of constitutional propriety and practical advantage points to placing on the Government of India, subject to the control of the Legislative Assembly, responsibility for expenditure, and I suggest the adoption of the following principles in the early years of the operation of the reform scheme:—

(1) That all the proposed expenditure of the Government of India shall be submitted to examination and criticism by the Legislative Assembly.

(2) That as far as possible the estimates submitted shall be framed to distinguish between normal recurrent expenditure and extraordinary expenditure, as in the case of (1) a reorganization on an increased scale of, or the creation of, a branch of the public service, and (2) public works of special importance and cost.

(3) That, when proposals are approved by the Legislative Assembly the Secretary of State should overrule them only if satisfied that he cannot accept them consistently with his responsibility to Parliament for the peace, order and good government of India.

(4) That, when proposals are disapproved in whole or in part by the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary of State should approve them, with such modifications, if any, as he thinks desirable, only if satisfied that he cannot otherwise perform his duty to Parliament.

(5) That, in order to provide an effective substitute for the detailed financial control hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State in Council, it is necessary that—

(1) the Audit Department in India should be given a more independent position and the scope of the audit widened;

(2) an annual report on the account of the preceding year should be presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Auditor-General, who, in drawing up the report, should follow the principles adopted in the preparation of Comptroller and Auditor-General in the United Kingdom;

(3) the report of the Auditor-General should be considered by a Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and any matters arising out of it should be brought by the Committee before the Assembly in the form of resolutions;

(4) the report of the Auditor-General together with any observations on it by the Public Accounts Committee, and any resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, shall be transmitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, who may issue such decisions on the matters involved as he considers necessary to secure the safeguarding of the revenues of India.

III.—ADMINISTRATION.

18. On this head I recommend:—

(1) That administrative decisions of the Government of India, acting in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, expressed by resolution or otherwise, shall be revised by the Secretary of State only when he considers it imperative to do so in the interests of the peace, order and good government of India, or of some part of the Empire other than India.

(2) That in any case in which a resolution is passed by the Legislative Assembly, to which the Government does not deem it desirable to give effect, a special report shall be made to the Secretary of State, in order that he may give any directions which he thinks fit regarding the matter at issue.

19. The first of these recommendations failed to meet with the approval of all my colleagues in so far as it makes the operation of the rule conditional on the majority in the Assembly being composed of non-officials; but I confess that I am unable to see why the Secretary of State's decision should be fettered in any way because a majority has been obtained in the Legislative Assembly by the use of the solid block of 26 official votes. Doubtless in such a case there would be little motive for intervention by the Secretary of State, but there is no constitutional ground for laying down any principle in the matter.

20. The second of these recommendations has been criticised on various grounds. It has been objected that in matters of this nature a special report would certainly be made, and that the recommendation is therefore superfluous. I would reply that, even if the assumption were true, there would be no harm in making it a clear obligation, and that in any case the recommendation goes further, since it expressly contemplates that the Secretary of State shall consider each instance on its merits, and issue directions if he thinks fit. This feature of the recommendation is the ground of another criticism, it is held that such a rule would weaken position of the Governor-General in Council. I do not, however, accept as valid this objection, since it rests on a conception of the predominant character of the Government of India which I cannot reconcile with any constitutional form of administration.

(To be continued).

†The list here suggested is based largely on precedents in the Dominions, details of which are given in my "Responsible Government in the Dominions."

§Cd. 9109, pp. 228, 229.

*Compare Cd. 7336, pp. 75-7.

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LIEUT. PLUNKETT'S ACQUITTAL.

EXTRA ORDINARY CHARGE TO THE JURY.

"YOUTH" AND "INEXPERIENCE" OF THE ACCUSED!

As already reported the trial was concluded on Wednesday the 23rd instant of Lieut. H. R. S. Plunkett of the 15th Gurkha Rifles, Abbottabad, who was charged at the Lahore High Court before Mr. Justice Broadway and a jury with having caused the death of one Khuda Bakhsh Tarkhan (a vegetable and fruit seller) by shooting as the result of a rash and negligent act and thereby committed an offence under section 304 (A) of the Indian Penal Code. By a unanimous verdict of the jury the accused was found not guilty and acquitted.

"The Associated Press" sends us the following report of Justice Broadway's summing up charge to the jury:—His lordship Mr. Justice Broadway in summing up on Wednesday said that the jury had heard the evidence of the prosecution as well as the defence and also the arguments of counsel on both sides. His lordship then read the charge and reminded the jury of the words of the section 304 (A). The prisoner at the bar was charged with the definite act of firing shots at Khuda Bakhsh which resulted in the latter's death and this act of his had been called rash or negligent act under the Indian Penal Code. Several links were missing in the prosecution evidence but these missing links were supplied by the frank statement of the prisoner himself.

Aziza and Ghulam Haider, the so-called eye-witnesses, were not relied on by Mr. Herbert and that quite rightly because the omission to produce the alleged eye-witnesses before Mr. Fraser was a very serious one and Mr. Herbert had very rightly asked the jury to eliminate their evidence from their mind. There was no evidence that Lieutenant Plunkett actually fired except his own frank statement. The jury were to determine whether the two shots were fired under circumstances that made the firing excusable or whether they were fired rashly or negligently. The next point was whether Khuda Bakhsh died of bullet wounds. There was no postmortem examination. The evidence of the civil surgeon and the sub-assistant surgeon was that the death was due to bullet wounds. His lordship said that there could be no doubt that Khuda Bakhsh was wounded by a bullet. The evidence of Kanwar Bhan was conclusive on the point.

His lordship then read section 3 of the Evidence Act in regard to the definition of proof. The section runs: 'A fact is said to be proved when after considering the matters before it, the court either believes it to exist or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought under the circumstances of the particular case to act upon the supposition that it exists.' It was to be seen whether Khuda Bakhsh received that injury and at whose hands he received it. There was no reason to doubt the evidence of Gulla that Khuda Bakhsh was at Havelian and received the injury. The statement of the prisoner read with the evidence of the station-master and the ticket collector left little doubt as to the injury having been received at the hands of Lieut. Plunkett. His lordship then read the statement of the prisoner and then dilated upon the circumstances under which the prisoner had fired the shots. The prisoner, his lordship went on to say, was young (19 years old) and inexperienced. He had stated that he had acted under certain orders a copy of which had been given to him. Again Khuda Bakhsh, though he was not committing any offences, was doing an unlawful act in travelling without ticket and was evading arrest.

FIRING EXCUSABLE OR JUSTIFIABLE

The jury had to see whether the firing of shots at him was excusable or justifiable. The prisoner had specific orders given to him. Martial law, though not definitely stated, was presumed to be declared. The station-master had been told that Lieutenant Plunkett was stationed there for his assistance and protection. His lordship read the last portion of the accused's statement wherein he said that if Khuda Bakhsh escaped he feared that he would have no control over the mob. The judge said that the statement of the accused had been rightly characterized as a perfectly frank and straightforward one. His lordship then read sections 31 and 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code and said that Mr. Herbert was right in saying that these sections applied to the case of unlawful assembly. The judge said that he did not think that any common object as was required to constitute an unlawful assembly as defined under the Indian Penal Code was made out by defence. His lordship further read sections 76 and 79 of the Indian Penal Code which related the circumstances under which an act was justified. His lordship then defined what was meant by rash or culpably negligent act.

His lordship said that the jury ought to consider all the surrounding circumstances. When giving their verdict they ought to take into consideration the youth and inexperience of the prisoner, orders emanating from the higher authorities, and the fact that the prisoner had been told that martial law was presumed to exist though it was not definitely declared. All these circumstances were to be taken into consideration to see whether the act of the prisoner was a rash or grossly negligent one. His lordship said in conclusion that if any reasonable doubt lurked in the mind of the jury as to the guilt of the accused, the benefit of that doubt ought to be given to the accused. His lordship said that the state of the mind of the accused, the disturbed condition of the country, and the nature of the very drastic orders received by the accused should be given due consideration.

The jury retired and after a short interval gave the unanimous verdict indicated above.

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(Signed)——————. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

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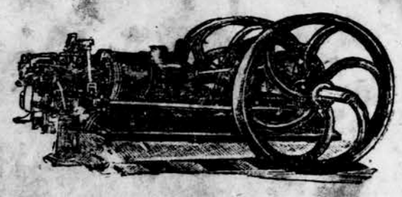
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